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Bhadra 26, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



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CONTENTS

COLUMN:

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 700 to 702, 704 to 710 and 713 . . .	6385—6421
Short Notice Question Nos. 6 and 7	6421—27

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 703, 711, 712, 714 to 719, 719-A and 720 to 727	6427—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1975 to 2006, 2008 to 2073, 2073-A and 2073-B	6438—6504
Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 1951 dated 16th April, 1963.	6504—05

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance.

Flood Situation in the country.	6505—06
Re : Motions for Adjournment and Calling attention Notices .	6506—09
Papers laid on the Table.	6509—10
Public Accounts Committee	
Fourteenth Report	6510—11
Estimates Committee	
Thirty-eighth Report	6511
Leave of Absence	6512—15
Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill— Introduced	6515—16
Motion <i>re</i> : International situation	6516—6648

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra	6517—24
Shri Sham Lal Saraf.	6524—34
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.	6534—52
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi	6552—60
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik	6560—65
Shrimati Gayatri Devi	6565—69
Shri J. R. Mehta	6569—74
Shri Kappen	6574—78
Dr. L. M. Singhvi	6578—87
Shri K. C. Sharma	6587—91
Shri R. S. Pandey	6591—99
Shri Krishna Menon	6599—6618
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	6618—44

Daily Digest	6649—56
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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 17, 1963/Bhadra
26, 1885 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reclamation of Chambal Ravines

- *700. { Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh;
Shri R. S. Pandey;
Shri R. G. Dubey;
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri D. J. Naik;
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any project for the reclamation of eroded cultivable land in the Chambal area in co-operation with the States of U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether this project was discussed at the State Agriculture Ministers' Conference held in August, 1963; and

(c) the salient features of this project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have, however, made provision for taking up ravine reclamation work on a small scale in their State Plans.

1243 (ai) LSD—1.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के इल्म में यह बात है कि चम्बल घाटी का इलाका डाकुओं से घिरा हुआ है और जब तक एक्स सविसमेन को जमीनें भ्रालाट नहीं की जायेंगी, तब तक न खेती की तरक्की होगी और न उस इलाके को उन से बचाया जा सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो रिकलेमेशन आफ लैंड के बारे में कह रहे थे और अब आप डाकुओं और चोरों में चले गये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आखिर आप भ्रालाट किसे करेंगे? या तो एक्स सविसमेन को करेंगे या पंजाबियों को करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : या चोरों को करें?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : चोरों का इलाज या तो पंजाबी करेंगे या एक्स सविसमेन करेंगे। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस घाटी की सिंचाई के लिये क्या आयोजन है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट का निर्माण हुआ है और माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि उस से थोड़ी सिंचाई हो रही है। उस की सिंचाई पूरी मात्रा में की जाय इस के लिये रिकलेमेशन का कार्यक्रम बनाया जायेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं य जान सकता हूँ कि उस में गन्ने की पैदावार कितनी होगी?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : गन्ना भी शामिल है, लेकिन उस में प्रधानतया कपास की खेती होगी?

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यः जानना चा ता हूँ कि उस एरिया को रिक्लेम करने से क्या कुछ और जमीन का हिस्सा खेती में आ जायेगा ? साथ ही साथ जो बहुत से डाकुओं के छिपने की जग है, जहाँ पर हर गवर्नमेंट इतना रुपया खर्च करती है, क्या सरकार उस के वृहद् रूप में रिक्लेमेशन की कोई योजना बना रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है, उस का क्षेत्रफल बहुत बड़ा है अर्थात् ३५ लाख एकड़ उत्तर प्रदेश में, ८ लाख एकड़ राजस्थान में और ८ लाख एकड़ मध्य प्रदेश में । इस लिये वृहद् योजना बनाने की बात है लेकिन अभी जो काम चल रहा है व छोटे ही पैमाने पर है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या चम्बल के क्षेत्र की जो भूमि राजस्थान में ८ लाख एकड़ है उस का सर्वे करके देखा गया है ? और उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सर्वे करने के लिये अभी ाल में लखनऊ को डा० कौल ने एक पत्र लिखा था । हम लोगों ने उत्तर प्रदेश से सर्वे करने के लिये निवेदन किया है और उस का सारा खर्च भी देंगे । मध्य प्रदेश से भी ऐसी ही प्रार्थना म करेंगे ।

डा० मा० श्री० अर्ण : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने बताया कि जिस मुल्क में डाकू रहते हैं उस मुल्क का रिक्लेमेशन होने वाला है । मतलब यह कि डाकुओं के मुल्क को ठीक किया जायेगा । तो क्या आप डाकुओं के रहने के लिये और उन को अच्छा करने की भी कोई तजवीज करने वाले हैं ? क्या उन को भी आप ठीक करने वाले हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में इस मंत्रालय से जिस कार्य का सम्बन्ध है उस में म लोग खेती और वन बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं । और इसी दृष्टि से रिक्लेमेशन कर रहे हैं ।

Multi-purpose Food Plant

*701. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of multi-purpose food plants are to be installed for production of multi-purpose food;

(b) if so, where such plants are to be located;

(c) whether these plants will be set up in private or public sector; and

(d) the quantity of food proposed to be produced from these plants?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) to (d). The Central Government is not setting up Multi-Purpose Food Plants. The State Governments of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are developing a unit each of capacity 1-2 tons per day for the production of multi-purpose food at Calcutta and Sitapur. It is understood that the Government of West Bengal is setting up the plant in public sector while the Government of Uttar Pradesh is collaborating with a private industry in developing the project.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that West Bengal Government is proposing to set up one unit of the multi-purpose food plant. May I know whether it has asked for any Central aid for this plant?

Shri Shinde: The project is on a very small scale and the State Government would be in a position to set it up with its own resources.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether for this small plant indigenous machinery would be utilized or

some foreign machinery would be imported?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): There is a scheme drawn up by the Central Government to develop subsidiary foods and, in fact, a sum of Rs. 2½ crores has been provided in the Third Plan. Our idea is that there must be at least one multi-purpose food plant in each State. All the State Governments have been asked to provide in their budget some outlay for the setting up of these plants. Some States, like West Bengal and UP have done it. Other State Governments also propose to do it. Under the scheme of Central assistance we are rendering assistance to these projects also.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the economic aspect of manufacturing multi-purpose food in commercial scale has been ascertained?

Shri Shinde: Of course, it has been ascertained. It will be an economic proposition to undertake the manufacture of multi-purpose food. It has been ascertained that the cost of production would be quite low, as compared to the cost of high protein food in the market.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What are the schemes for the production of multi-purpose food and what will be the actual production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will be 1 to 2 tons per day.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: What is the type of food that they are going to produce in the multi-purpose food plant?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This multi-purpose food has been developed in the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore. In fact, it is a protective food. Its contents are de-oiled ground nut flour 75 per cent, roasted Bengal gram flour 25 per cent, fortified with essential minerals and vitamins.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The hon. Minister has stated that Rs. 2½ crores has been provided in the Third Plan for this purpose. He has also stated that the States have to find their own resources for setting up the plants. What will be the quantum of assistance from the Central Government to the States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will have to be within the State ceiling. All the same, there will be some assistance from the Central Government also. That is why, Rs. 2½ crores have been provided for all the States.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I want notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the multi-purpose food that will be produced after much experiments will be able to substitute some of our major items of food or they will be just pleasure food, some additional items of food?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is intended primarily to complement the food for children and expectant and nursing mothers. Of course, it can be used by other people also. It contains protein. It will be complementary to the main diet.

Air India

*702. { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 7 on the 19th February, 1963 and state the result of effective control over the expenditure by Air India during 1961-62 and the money saved so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport. (Shri Mohiuddin): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1744/63].

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से इस बात का ठीक पता नहीं चलता कि बचत कितनी हुई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस को बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : सवाल तो यह है कि जो कोशिश की जा रही है अखराजात को कम करने की निस्वत फायदा ज्यादा हो उस के मुताल्लिक इस में पूरी तफसील दी गई है, उस में आप देखेंगे कि फायदा जो है सन् १९६१-६२ में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बचत आप इस वक्त नहीं बतला सकते?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : बचत बतलाने के लिये तो यह है कि अगर कोई मिसाल मुझ से मांगें तो मैं यह कहूंगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बचत बतला सकते हैं तो बतला दें।

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : बचत बतलाना तो मुश्किल है। नेट प्राफिट १ करोड़ ३४ लाख हुआ है बमुकाबले ३८ लाख के।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो फायदा होता है उसका इस्तेमाल किस तरीके से किया जाता है? जो फायदा बचता है वह कहाँ व्यय होता है?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : इस्तेमाल जो किया जायेगा वह आप के सामने जब एनुअल रिपोर्ट में पेश की जायेगा उस में मालूम होगा। ग्रास आपरेटिंग प्राफिट्स ३ करोड़ ४५ लाख के हैं। उस में काफी डिप्रिसिएशन रक्खा गया है। गवर्नमेंट को भी उम्मीद है कि ५ परसेन्ट डिविडेन्ड मिलेगा। बाकी दूसरे अखराजात निकालने के बाद १ करोड़ ३४ लाख का मुनाफा रखा गया है

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gupta:

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने पूछा था कि मुनाफा किसका मिलाया जाएगा—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाएं।

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : उन्होंने कहा कि रिपोर्ट में लिखा जाएगा।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The statement says that these improvements or this increase in profit is the result of the steps taken by Air-India to achieve the maximum efficiency and economy. What are the specific measures of economy particularly which have been taken and which have resulted in this higher profit?

Shri Mohiuddin: The specific measures of economy are greater utilisation of the aircraft, greater efficiency of operations in oil, petrol and other expenditure, greater efficiency of the workers themselves who have worked very efficiently throughout and saving in other items.

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मुनाफा हुआ है, इसमें से क्या किसी संस्था को अनुदान दिया जाएगा, या इसको किस काम में लाया जाएगा?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : मुनाफा तो १ करोड़ ३४ लाख हुआ है। उस मुनाफे को किस तरह तकसीम करेंगे यह जब रिपोर्ट पेश की जाएगी तो मालूम हो जाएगा।

Shri Ranga: How far is the increased air freight responsible for this profit and not so much these economies that have been made?

Shri Mohiuddin: I may inform the hon. Member that as far as the international airlines are concerned, they are governed by the international agreement and there has been no increase in air freights during the last so many years. The only dispute was about some return tickets and that has been settled.

Shri Joachim Alva: Whilst the profit for 1962-63 jumped upto nearly Rs. 1 crore and the operating expenses were just less than Rs. 2 lakhs over the previous year, may I know whether the Corporation gave the benefit of this high increase to the employees in any shape or manner?

Shri Mohiuddin: Employees are paid their salaries and so on at a very high rate. They are well looked after.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Chakravarti.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : एक स्पष्टीकरण
है मेरा—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है ।

Shri Chakravarti—Absent. Shri Warior—Absent. Shri Vasudevan Naik—Absent. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka.

Unmanned Level Crossings

+

*704. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any replies from State Governments accepting their part of the responsibility in the new scheme proposed to man all the unmanned level crossings; and

(b) if so, the nature of the replies received?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). So far, the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, Madras, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have agreed to participate in the cost of manning, with some variation in details. Gujarat has also sent a reply, some further clarification in regard to which is being sought.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether accidents at the unmanned level crossings as well as at the manned level crossings are on the increase and, if so, what further steps have been taken by Government to prevent these accidents?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know about the increase but the Railway Enquiry Committee have found out that 77 per cent of the accidents at level crossing gates are due to the carelessness of the road-users.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: How many unmanned level crossings in Orissa are proposed to be manned during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan and what is the amount allocated therefor?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has been estimated that 20 unmanned level crossings in Orissa have got to be manned. The capital cost will come to about Rs. 248,000/- and the recurring expenditure will be about Rs. 41,000/-. The State Government has agreed to share the cost.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether priority to be given for manning these unmanned crossings will be initiated by the Railways or whether they will give the right to the State Governments to give their own priority for taking them up?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In September 1962 the hon. Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, wrote to the State Governments saying that on an assessment 1,187 unmanned level crossings have got to be manned since the traffic density has increased. He suggested that on the basis of equity, 50-50 per cent of the capital cost and of the recurring cost or both may be borne by the States. In response to this letter some of the States have replied and some States are yet to reply.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the suggestion given

at the time of the discussion by the hon. Speaker that there should be a board with the sign 'Stop and go' giving a warning has been considered by the Railway administration?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The whistle boards are already there. We have put up whistle boards near the unmanned level crossings. What the Railway Accidents Committee has suggested is that the State Governments should fix up boards and bumps and undulations so that at the unmanned level crossings the road-users do not rush across the level crossing. That was suggested.

Mr. Speaker: I might repeat that I had said that in America it is the rule, whether there is any train coming or not, that at the unmanned level crossing the vehicle must stop and then go. That is what is enforced there.

The Minister in charge Ministry of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): We have accepted that and we are in touch with the State Governments because all these boards will have to be put up by the State Governments.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: One of the proposals which was made I remember, regarding these unmanned crossings by the Ministry or by the Railway Board—I do not know which—was that the State Governments should be asked to post on both sides of these level crossings on the roads traffic constables at the expense of the State Governments to direct the traffic. I would like to know what response, if any, has been received to this proposal from the State Governments.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that this matter related only to some of the manned level crossings, because it can well be appreciated that so far as unmanned level crossings are concerned they become manned, by posting two constables. A gate could as well be provided and a man kept there. The problem arose because certain road-users were rather unruly even when they were approaching a man-

ned level crossing and when the gates had been closed. That is the peculiar problem of the State from which the hon. Member comes. I think, the State Government have already taken some steps in that direction.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जब सरकार रेलवे से करोड़ों रुपया कमाती है तो क्या सरकार इसका कारण बतला सकती है कि जब लोगों की जान बचाने का सवाल आता है तो अनमैन्ड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का नाम क्यों लेती है, उनको क्यों बीच में डाला जाता है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: क्योंकि स्टेटमेंट गवर्नमेंट्स भी सरकार का हिस्सा हैं और आपस में बातचीत करके ये बातें तै की जाती हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: तो उनको ग्रामदानी का कुछ हिस्सा क्यों नहीं दिया जाता?

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government have already manned a large number of gates which were proposed to be manned recently? Their number was about a thousand.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In such of those States which have agreed to accept in principle sharing of the cost, we have asked the Railways to go ahead with manning them.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Since the State Governments have agreed to share the cost may I know whether any progress has been made in respect of manning the unmanned stations in the different States?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I submitted, the Railways have been asked to go ahead with arrangements for manning the selected unmanned level crossings where the State Governments have accepted the principle of sharing the cost.

श्री न.० नि० पटेल: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो मैन्ड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग हैं उन के ऊपर आदमी होते हुए भी क्रॉसिंग का गेट घंटों तक क्यों नहीं खोला जाता?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यः सवाल दूसरा है। अभी तो अनमैन्ड क्रॉसिंग्स का सवाल है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Time and again this question has been raised over here. What new steps have been taken to get the co-operation of those States which have not been coming forward?

Shri Swaran Singh: Most of the States, as has been mentioned by my hon. colleague, have already agreed and work has already started. I think, most of these level crossings with regard to which the problem was urgent would be manned before long.

Uniform Road Signs

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*705. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to adopt uniform road signs on all India basis; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme considered in this connection?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The traffic signs prescribed in the Ninth Schedule to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, are in force in all the States and Union Territories and, as such, uniformity already exists in this respect throughout the country. However, certain recommendations made by the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of the ECAFE for introduction of a uniform system of road signs and signals in the entire ECAFE region are under the Government's consideration.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो हमारे साइन्स हैं उनको इकाफे ने स्वीकार कर लिया है कि नहीं? अगर स्वीकार कर लिया है तो कब तक ये कार्यान्वित होंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इकाफे द्वारा इनके स्वीकार करने या न करने का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता। उन्होंने एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया था जिसने इसका अध्ययन किया और अध्ययन

के बाद कुछ सिफारिशों कीं। उनके आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि कुछ साइन्स हमारे और उनके कामन हैं, कुछ कामन नहीं हैं और कुछ ऐसे हैं जो हमारे पास हैं उनके पास नहीं हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know which of the signs are uncommon between us and other countries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I asked for the detailed list of this. I have not been able to get that list. When I get it I shall be able to say which are the uncommon signs.

Mr. Speaker: As the Ministers are very near the hon. Member, he addresses them only. Next Question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Because he got a dubbing yesterday.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The pitch of my voice was not more than his.

Assam-Bengal Road Transport Corporation

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*706. { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Siddananappa:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to form a corporation of road transport in Assam and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Since the scheme of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, does not envisage the establishment of a Corporation by the Central Government to

provide transport services in more than one State, the trucking organisation of the Central Government in the Assam-North Bengal area, which is at present being operated departmentally, is proposed to be incorporated as a limited company under the Companies Act, 1956. The State Governments of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal will be admitted as shareholders of the company if and when they want to join it.

2. A proposal for the amendment of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, to enable the establishment of a Corporation by the Central Government is also under consideration.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know how soon the Corporation will start functioning?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The trucking organisation has been started as a departmental venture to begin with. It started working in November last. Ever since then, we have tried to use the fleet it has. In course of time, we also propose to convert it into a Corporation. It is, at present, proposed to be run as a limited company.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what percentage of the total load is being carried by this organisation? Secondly, may I also know what is the total number of fleet that is being run by them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the hon. Member wants me to tell him the total volume of traffic on road. That may not be possible to give. But I can give him the number of vehicles that he asked for. We have 69 vehicles. Out of these, 10 have been commissioned to the Additional Chief Engineer for certain important road works. The remaining 59 have been operated by this organisation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Has the Government considered that it would be very fruitful to have an all-India Transport Corporation on the same lines as that of Assam and Bengal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: That suggestion might be considered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know who will be the participants in this Corporation? May I know whether private parties will also be admitted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, it is proposed to be run as a joint stock company in which the partners will be the Central Government, the Governments of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal as and when they choose to come and participate.

Consumer Co-operative Stores

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{ **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Sivmurthi Swamy:
 *707. { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shrimati Sashank Manjari:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns selected for organising consumer cooperative stores under Central Scheme in 1963-64;

(b) whether the stores in towns which came under the Central Scheme in 1962-63 have started functioning;

(c) the number of people benefited by each store; and

(d) the average monthly turnover of each store since October 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1745/63]

(b) Out of 77 Wholesale stores and 848 primary units set up during 1962-63 under the Central Scheme, 70 wholesale stores and about 800 primary units have started functioning.

(c) As the consumers stores cater to the needs of members as well as to non-members, information relating to the total number of persons benefited is not available.

(d) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1745/63].

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: May I know whether the Government is aware of the dissatisfaction over the defective functioning of these stores?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The stores have started only during the last five or six months. Only an organisational structure has come up. In certain States they are working very well. In certain States where the co-operative movement is weak, they are weak. There might be certain deficiencies.

Shri Kolla Venkalah: What are the steps that the Government have taken to improve the functioning of the stores where they are defective and how many years will it take to cover all the important towns according to the scheme?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Coming to the last portion of the question, I must say that during this financial year we will cover all towns having a population of over 50,000. We will have about 250 wholesale societies and 4000 small co-operative retail societies. As regards the steps to be taken to improve the deficiencies, we have secured the supplies from governmental organisations, supplies from public undertakings, supplies from individuals and we are trying to take up organisational, financial and other questions and trying to rectify the defects.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know how many people in Orissa have actually been benefited by the scheme during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and what is the cost of the scheme during the Third Plan?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I can only give the number of stores that are to be opened in Orissa. The number of

stores to be opened is as follows: 4 wholesale stores, and 80 primary stores. The present indications are that each of the primary stores will have about 200 members. That is the present position, but our idea is that each store will have a minimum of 500 members. But, besides these members, other non-members are also benefited.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know the total amount given to these stores by way of loans, grants or subsidies?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The scheme is for Rs. 10 crores, all Centrally sponsored, including subsidy and including loans. As against this, a sum of about Rs. 2 crores was given last year, that is, during the financial year 1962-63. About Rs. 6 crores odd is to be given during this year, and as and when requests are received, the amount is being given.

Shri Tyagi: What is the percentage of Government help by way of loan or grant in relation to the capital invested by these co-operative stores?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Out of Rs. 4,10,000 to be given to a wholesale store and to the related societies, about Rs. 4 lakhs is the loan, and only Rs. 10,000 is the managerial subsidy. The loan is for the working capital, for the share capital and for godowns. Under godowns, there is about 12½ per cent, if I am correct, for. . . .

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know the proportion of this amount to the capital invested by the co-operators themselves. Is there any proportion fixed?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It has been worked out but with this amount, these stores will be able to make purchases and sales worth about Rs. 40 to 48 lakhs.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am coming to the point raised by Shri Tyagi. As regards the total capital invested by the co-operatives, the

contribution to the share capital is to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh. Besides this, they have their own resources, as in the case of Madras and Maharashtra, where the co-operative structure is very strong; they have Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 12 lakhs on their own. But in weaker States I would say that the quantum is very small.

Shri Tyagi: My question has not been replied to. I wanted to know the proportion.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister said that he was coming to that.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: But he has not come to that at all.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know the percentage in relation to the private capital.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, the Deputy Minister is not in a position to give it at this time.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know the number of consumer co-operative stores opened for industrial workers in the factories up till now throughout the country?

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: I have got the statement, and I shall read out from that.

Mr. Speaker: He wants the number only.

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: It is given in the statement, and I shall read it out. The progress under the Labour Ministry's scheme for consumer goods is as follows; about 318 consumer stores amongst the industrial workers in the private sector, 240 stores for workers in the public sector, 100 stores among coal mine workers, and 10 stores among the mine workers have been organised under the scheme of the Labour Ministry for the organisation of the consumer stores.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Government have taken this measure for ensuring price stabilisation. The statement laid on the Table mentions the number of stores working in 1962-63 and also the plan for 1963-64. May I

know how many cities with a population of 50,000 will still be left out even after 1963-64? May I also know whether any programme has been drawn up or any time-limit has been fixed for covering all cities with a population of 50,000?

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: We have only 250 cities in this country which have a population of 50,000 and above. As I said, the idea is that we shall have the stores by the end of this financial year. The number may be between 200 and 250, and so, we shall cover almost all the cities with population above 50,000.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether these consumer co-operative societies have come into existence mainly on the initiative taken by the non-official consumers or on the initiative taken by the officials?

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: It is both; there is initiative from the State, because it is a Centrally sponsored scheme, and help and organisation have also come from the non-officials. It depends upon the relative growth of the co-operative sector in each State.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या मंत्री-महोदय को यह भी सूचना मिली है कि उप-भोक्ता सहकारी भंडार नुकसान में चलने के कारण फेल हो गये हैं, यदि हाँ, तो वह कितने हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इस स्कीम के अनुसार जितने स्टोर्स चलाय जाने थे सब चल रहे हैं, अभी कुछ तो पूरे तौर से चले भी नहीं हैं, बहरहाल सब चल रहे हैं और उनमें से कोई भी बन्द नहीं हुआ है ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: From the statement, it appears that 29 places have been selected where co-operative stores would be organised. By what time will Government actually bring these into function?

Shri S. D. Mishra: Last year, that is, 1962-63, 77 wholesale stores were

started organisationally; 70 started functioning. We hope all the 200 wholesale stores will start functioning this year. Relatively, they will get better strength in the course of two or three years.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इन बिक्री भंडारों में कौन कौन से माल के बेचने को प्राथमिकता दी हुई है और दूसरे यह कि जो माल बेचा जाता है वह बाजार भाव से कम में मिलता है अथवा नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या क्या सामान बिकता है यह सब फहरिस्त कैसे बताई जा जा सकती है ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : सारी फहरिस्त न बतायें। प्राथमिकता किस किस चीज को मिलती है यह तो बतला दें।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, जो ग्राम इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं, जैसे गल्ला, चीनी, नमक, मसाले, कपड़ा और घोसरी आदि की सारी चीजें वहां पर बिकती हैं, अब मैं हर एक चीज अलग अलग कहां तक गिनाऊं लेकिन मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इन स्टोर्स में १० आइटम्स से लेकर १००० आइटम्स तक बिक रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र और मद्रास में करीब करीब ६०१ आइटम्स बिक रहे हैं तो कहीं पर किन्हीं स्टोर्स में केवल १० आइटम्स ही बिक रहे हैं। किसी स्टोर में कितने आइटम्स बिकते हैं यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि वह स्टोर किस हद तक आगे गया है ?

श्रीमती शशिक मंजरी : इस समय देश में कुल कितने सहकारी स्टोर्स चल रहे हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इस समय करीब करीब ७००० सहकारी स्टोर्स चल रहे हैं। कुछ स्टोर्स में उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है तो कुछ स्टोर्स में वे काफी कमजोर हैं।

Air India Advertisement

*708. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has issued any advertisement in foreign papers

under the heading 'Can you date an Air India Hostess' published in New York Times recently;

(b) if so, whether this advertisement is not considered to be objectionable from the Indian point of view; and

(c) the action taken to check such advertisements?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes. It is considered very objectionable. The Corporation was informed accordingly. They have been instructed to be more careful in future.

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री : एयर इंडिया का यह विज्ञापन पूरा का पूरा आपत्तिजनक समझा गया है या उसका कुछ भाग ही आपत्तिजनक समझा गया है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : पूरा का पूरा विज्ञापन (एडवर्टाइजमेंट) ही काबले एतराज समझा गया है।

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री : यह विज्ञापन अन्य देशों में भी विज्ञापित किया गया है या केवल इस देश के अन्दर ही इसका विज्ञापन किया गया है ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि वह न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में ही छपा था, एक हिन्दुस्तान के अखबार ने बगैर कोई कीमत अदा किये उसको पूरी तौर से दुबारा यहां छाया है।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Has the attention of Government been drawn to an advertisement of Air India where India is represented as a Maharaja sitting or lying down, indicating that India is a land of Maharajas? If so, has Government thought over this advertisement?

Shri Mohiuddin: The Maharaja symbol is a very old one; it is not a new one. There is no need to attract Government's attention on that score. That symbol has become the symbol of Air India.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The question relates to Air India.

Mr. Speaker: The Maharaja is only in name; otherwise, he looks to be very poor.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : "कैन यू डेट एन एयर इंडिया होस्टस" के शीर्षक वाले विज्ञापन के द्वारा हमारी अतिथि परिचारिकाओं के सम्मान को जो ठेस लगी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिसने ऐसा विज्ञापन दिया है उसके विषय क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : मैंने यह अर्ज किया है कि कारपोरेशन को हिदायत दी गई है कि इस बारे में एहतियात बर्ते। हमने उनको यह भी हिदायत दी थी कि एडवरटाइजमेंट पालिसी को भी तबदील करें। उन्होंने हमको इत्तिला दी है कि एडवरटाइजमेंट पालिसी को उन्होंने तबदील किया है जिसमें सरविसेज और दूसरी जो उनकी खिदमात हैं उनकी तरफ ज्यादा तबइजह दिलाई जायेगी बजाय इसके कि इस किस्म की तस्वीरें छापी जायें।

Cruelty to Animals

*709. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wanton destruction and acts of cruelty to animals and birds are on the increase throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in order to check the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1746/63]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement frankly admits that destruction of wild life at the hands of poachers is on the increase and acts of cruelty are also common throughout the country. May I know whether it is a fact that poaching shikaris invade even sanctuaries and then go scot free because they have got some influence with people higher up, that even our national bird the beautiful peacock...

Mr. Speaker: Is it going to be a speech?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir; I am sorry you are impatient.

Mr. Speaker: I am always charged that I am impatient; really I do not lose my patience if he puts his question straight.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will put the question. Is it a fact that poaching shikaris invade even sanctuaries and then go scot free because they have got influence with people higher up and even the national bird, the peacock is not immune from destruction in Uttar Pradesh, that cattle cows and others are being slaughtered in a cruel manner and thousands, hundreds of thousands of frogs are killed for export just to pander to the debased taste of foreigners who consider frog's legs a dainty dish?

Mr. Speaker: No answer is needed. I do not allow a speech or a debate on that. It is not a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that poaching shikaris invade sanctuaries and then kill birds and animals there and go scot free because they pull strings higher up in the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Preservation of wild life is a subject within the State List. All the same under the recommendations made by the Indian Board for Wild Life, we have taken a number of steps. We have addressed various State Governments. Several State Governments

have taken adequate measures to check poaching and illegal shooting. We have also taken steps to minimise the harm which is being done to wild life in the country by the indiscriminate use of crop protection arms. These are under consideration of the Government and adequate steps are taken.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): May I add that if any specific instance is mentioned by the hon. Member where any person has gone scot free on account of the alleged wires being pulled, we will certainly look into them. I do not accept that as a general statement.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government realises that generally cruelty to animals is a symptom of collective disposition and not individual aberration such as can be dealt with by penal control and, if so, what do the Government propose to do about it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Imparting necessary education is a very material thing in this matter and Government has taken necessary steps to include necessary lessons in the text books for the schools.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I understand that the committee on prevention of cruelty to animals has suggested some improvements for the slaughter houses. May I know whether they have been implemented?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some model schemes have been drawn up and some State Governments had also started working on those lines. But then there has been very serious opposition from several quarters for the setting up of modern slaughter houses.

Dr. Gaitonde: In view of the fact that ten per cent of our food is eaten by rats, may I know whether Government does not take any action against rats to avoid cruelty to them?

Shri Shinde: Rats are not covered under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Government is actively encouraging the export of certain species of animals, especially monkeys, for vivisection experiments in foreign countries, and certain persons export these animals in conditions of transport which are very cruel and, if so, may I know whether this Government is putting any restriction on the export, and also on the transport of the animals in a cruel fashion?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact this question was raised on several occasions with regard to the export of monkeys especially for carrying on experimental work in foreign countries. We have not stopped it altogether, but all the same, we are trying to assure humane treatment to the animals which are being exported.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि सन् १९६२-६३ में गायों के मारने की संख्या ज्यादा हो गई है ? बांदरा में एक नया बूचड़-खाना खोला गया है और उसमें सन् १९६१ के बजाय अब ज्यादा संख्या में गायें काटी जाती हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री बड़े : क्रुएलिटी टु एनिमल्स इस में आता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने क्रुएलिटी का नाम तो नहीं लिया ।

श्री बड़े : क्रुएलिटी टु एनिमल एक्ट के विरुद्ध मिलिचिंग कैटल को मारा गया है । यानी गाय और बैलों को मारा गया है । यह क्रुएलिटी टु एनिमल एक्ट के अन्डर एक आफेंस होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें तो मैं अर्ज करूं ।

श्री बड़े : मेरा सवाल इतना ही है कि वहां बूचड़खानों में क्रुएली उनको ले जाया जाता है और मारा जाता है । बांदरा में यह

चीज स्वीकृत हो रही है। ऐसी कम्प्लेंट्स न्यूजपेपर्स में आई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कम्प्लेंट्स की बात नहीं कही। आप ने तादाद बतलाई कि गायों को वहां ले जाने की और जवाह करने की तादाद ज्यादा हो गई है सन् १९६२-६३ में बजाय सन् १९६१-६२ के। यह सवाल था इसमें कृषि नहीं आती।

श्री बड़े : हो सकता है मुझ से सवाल करने में गलती हो गई हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलती हो गई है तो तो अभी आप बैठ जायें।

श्री र. मेडवरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूं, कि इस समय भारत में प्रतिदिन भोजन के लिय कितनी गायें, भैंसें, बकरियां, भेड़ें, मुर्गे और मुगियां मारी जाती हैं ?

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात ठीक है कि अभी कुछ पेंस में आया था, पिक्चर्स दी गई थीं कि बांदरा के बूचड़खानों में और बम्बई के बूचड़खानों में बहुत कृषि गायों, बैलों और मुर्गों को ले जाया जाता है और बांधा जाता है; इस संबंध में क्या कृषि एक्ट की तरफ शासन का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शासन ने इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया है या नहीं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas : As far as the States are concerned, in several States there is anti-cow-slaughter enactment. With regard to Bombay to which the hon. Member has referred, the Bombay Corporation has drawn up a model scheme which was going to be put into effect and which was intended to prevent the very abuses the hon. Member has pointed out. But there has been a lot of opposition mainly from the party to which the hon. Member belongs.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Stepping up of Farm Production

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*710. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a step towards increasing farm production, Government propose to double the import of tractors and increase the import of fertilizers next year; and

(b) if so, from which countries and the amount of additional foreign exchange required for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is proposed to step up the import of tractors and fertilizers during the next year.

(b) This matter is still under consideration.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what are the types of fertilisers which the country is short of, and whether imports of these fertilisers are going to be made or some substitutes are going to be imported?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We import fertilisers of different types—some ammonium sulphate, some urea and some other types of fertilisers.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the question of importing agricultural implements falls under the purview of the recently formed Agricultural Implements Board and, if so, whether the decision to import implements was made in consultation with this Board?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have finalised the decision in regard to the importing of some tractors from Soviet Russia, etc. The Agricultural Implements Board was constituted recently and all these things will be gone into by that Board also, but it will not take decisions. That Board is going to be an advisory type of Board.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is very gratifying that a large number of tractors will be imported. May I know from the Minister of Food and Agriculture whether he has received an application from a co-operative society in Punjab asking for a licence to import some of these tractors manufactured in some of the east European countries, giving an assurance that they will make all the arrangements for looking after them, and whether there is any possibility of his accepting this application?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir: we received an application from the Farmers' Forum of Punjab sometime back, but that was not accepted. The members then constituted themselves into a cooperative and again applied for importing tractors. They had originally applied for importing spares and also for manufacturing tractors. That will be gone into by the Agricultural Implements Board.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : यह जो देश में ट्रैक्टरों की कमी है वह कहाँ पर है और उस के लिये सरकार ने बार में कितने ट्रैक्टरों मंगाने का विचार किया है ?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : इस साल करीब ६,००० ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है। उस में से १८०० सोवियट रूस में मंगाये जायेंगे, और ४६०० ट्रैक्टरों वहाँ से मंगाने की बात तय की गई है। पोलैंड से १,००० मंगाने की बात है। जैकोस्लोवाकिया से ५०० और रूमानिया से १०० मंगाने की बात है। कीमतों पर भी विचार हो रहा है। नेगोशिएशनस जारी हैं।

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government any scheme to set up a plant for the manufacture of tractors and earth-moving machinery on a mass scale and if so, have the Government compared as to what is the actual cost they had incurred in buying tractors from outside and what would be the total cost of such a plant?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Even now we are manufacturing some tractors. This year we will be manufacturing

about 2000 tractors. Licences have been issued to five firms to manufacture tractors in India. But as the hon. Member knows, the prices of tractors are very high. So, to some extent, the import programme will lessen the price. But this import is not going to be resorted to for every, because in three or four years more, we hope to be self-sufficient in tractors.

Shri Kapur Singh: What steps, if any, do Government propose to take to correlate easy availability of tractors and fertilisers to the purchasing power of the farmer?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: For that purpose, the prices of tractors shall have to be reduced at least by 10 per cent. according to my calculation. Regarding fertilisers, we are even now examining it. Recently at a State Ministers meeting, the matter came up and departmental secretaries are examining the proposal to what extent the prices of fertilisers should be reduced.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को देखते हुए कि जो ट्रैक्टरों की एजेन्सियाँ इस मुल्क में हैं वे खराब ट्रैक्टर सप्लाय करती हैं, क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रही है कि दूसरे मुल्कों से जो ट्रैक्टरों खरीदे जा रहे हैं उन को व अपनी एजेन्सियों से सप्लाय करे ?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : यह जो सारे ट्रैक्टरों उन देशों से आयेंगे जिन का मैंने नाम लिया अर्थात् सोवियट रूस, जैकोस्लोवाकिया यूगोस्लाविया, पोलैंड से, व सारे स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के द्वारा आयेंगे। लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसी कम्पनी हो जो खराब ट्रैक्टर देती हो और उस का नाम सदस्य महोदय दें, तो मैं उस की जांच करूँगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ट्रैक्टर यहाँ बनेंगे और जो विदेशों से मंगाये जाते हैं उन के मुल्यों में क्या अन्तर है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में जो बा.र. से आयेंगे, क्योंकि जो ट्रैक्टर अभी बिक रहे हैं भारत में, उन में से ज्यादातर इम्पोर्टेड ट्रैक्टर हैं और डिफरेंट डिफरेंट प्राइसेज के हैं, उन में से जो रूस से आयेंगे उन की प्राइसेज औरों की अपेक्षा कम होगी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यहां जो बन रहे हैं उन के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आने पर उस की कीमत पूरे रूप में बताना सम्भव होगा। वैसे रूस की कम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे यहां पर बनने वालों के मुकाबल में पूछ रहे हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यहां पर जो बन रहे हैं, अभी २२०० बने हैं, किसी की कीमत १५,००० रु० है, किसी की १६,००० है या ज्यादा है। मैं मानता हूं कि किसानों को जितनी कीमत के चाहिये उस से यह ज्यादा है। प. ले उस की कीमत थी १२,००० या १३,००० या १०,०००। २,००० या ३,००० रु०। ट्रैक्टर पर अमूमन बढ़ गया है। लेकिन इस की मांग ज्यादा है इस लिये कीमत बढ़ी है। इस को कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra : May I know the type of tractors which are going to be imported and whether these will be within the reach of the average farmer to buy?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Because most of our lands are owned by small farmers and the farmers own small holdings, it would not be within the reach of that type of farmers. Only bigger farmers and mostly co-operatives would be able to afford the purchase of such tractors.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो माननीय सदस्य मेरी आख न पकड़ सकें वे मेरे कान पकड़ने की कोशिश न करें। जो खड़े होते हैं मैं उनका ध्यान रखूंगा।

श्री बड़े : जब मौका नहीं मिलता तो ऐसा करना पड़ता है।

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जो उत्पादन के अन्दर २७० करोड़ की हानि हुई है इसकी क्षति पूर्ति उन ट्रैक्टरों से हो जाएगी जो कि मंगाए जा रहे हैं?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस प्रकार माननीय सदस्य इस प्रकार की बात सोचते हैं।

Shri Sonavane : May I know whether it is proposed to grant subsidy on the sale of imported or indigenous produced tractors and also to increase the subsidy that is at present given for sale of fertilizers?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : The Agricultural Implements Board will examine it, because there is a proposal that some subsidy should be given.

Rice Scarcity in Assam

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- *713. { **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam is experiencing extreme shortage of rice with the result that the prices of rice have gone up;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rice mills in Assam have been running below installed capacity and the Assam Rice Mills have represented to the Central and State Governments to allow the rice mills to procure paddy direct from the market as the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society has failed to procure and supply the requisite quantity; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture

(Shri Shinde): (a) Owing to a short-fall in the production of rice in Assam during the 1962-63 season, the market availability of rice in the State this year has been less than usual. The prices of rice have slightly risen between the middle of March and the end of June, 1963, and have ruled more or less steady thereafter.

(b) The Assam Rice Mills Association has represented about the low procurement of paddy by the co-operatives and the consequent inadequate supply of paddy to the mills and has suggested that the mills should be permitted to make direct purchases of paddy.

(c) The distribution of rice and wheat at subsidized rates through fair price shops has been stepped up and the number of fair price shops increased where necessary. The difficulties faced by the rice mills in Assam were examined in consultation with the State Government. According to the State Government, the unsatisfactory production of paddy in the State has been responsible for low procurement and consequent insufficient supply of paddy to the mills.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that the rice mills in Assam are running below installed capacity and also in the light of the judgment given by the Supreme Court that monopoly procurement of paddy by the Apex Marketing Co-operative Society is *ultra vires*, may I know what steps the Government are going to take to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Even if the production in Assam is normal, the milling capacity in Assam is surplus to the requirements of the State of Assam. And, with regard to the judgment that has been referred to by the hon. lady Member, the matter was examined by the Assam State Government and suitable modifications have been made in the procurement sys-

tem to meet the objectionable feature pointed out by the Supreme Court.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: If the output of paddy is not adequate to feed the existing rice mills and husking units, may I know on what grounds licences were granted to more than 200 new units subsequent to the promulgation of the Rice Milling Act of 1958?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Member knows that we have delegated the powers to the State Government. Of course, the Act is there under which the State Government could have regulated it. But, many of these mills came up before the Act came into force.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that the Apex societies have been able to procure only 50 per cent of what the rice mills used to procure and that is the main reason why the rice mills are not working to their full capacity?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The rice mills are not permitted to procure directly from the producer. They have got a three-tier system—there is the Apex marketing society, the primary society and the service society. The primary society procures it through the service society and gives it to the various mills for milling. So that, now the societies have got, so to say, a monopoly for procurement.

Shri Morarka: My question was whether they have been able to procure only 50 per cent. Is it a fact or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a fact that procurement has been going down from 1959. The figures are 1959-60: 113,000 tons of paddy, 1960-61: 85,000 tons, 1961-62: 58,000 tons and 1962-63: so far 55,000 tons. We are ourselves concerned with this unsatisfactory procurement and we have drawn the attention of the State Government to this fact. They have stated that they had some initial difficulties, the performance has not been satisfactory and the co-operative societies have to be strengthened. But the State Government thinks that it is not ad-

visible to ask the millers to procure direct.

Shri Ravindra Varma: What is the target of procurement fixed for the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society and what has been the actual procurement during the last four years?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already given the figures of actual procurement for the last four years. There has not been any target as such. But, as I have already stated, the procurement figures have been going down.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किस भाव से सोसाइटीज ले कर मिल वालों को देती हैं और मिल वाले कंज्यूमर को किस भाव पर बेचते हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The procurement rates in Assam are much above the procurement rates that we have allowed for the other parts of the country. As far as the co-operative societies are concerned, they get a commission of Re. 1 per maund.

श्री शिव नारायण : पिछले पोरशन का जवाब नहीं मिला कि मिल वाले कंज्यूमर को किस भाव पर बेचते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस भाव पर कंज्यूमर को दिया जाता है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the consumer, the State Government sells it more or less on "no profit no loss" basis. As far as the price of wheat is concerned, it is distributed at subsidized rates. For the common varieties of rice, the price is Rs. 16.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any enquiry has been made into the working of the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society—a sole procuring agency for paddy in Assam and if so, what are the reasons for its failure to make adequate procurement of paddy for the mills in Assam?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This matter was discussed with the State Government several times and even recently I had discussions with the Chief Minister of Assam. I communicated to him the concern that the Central Government feels in this matter. The State Government itself had appointed a commission to go into the working and it is taking suitable steps.

Shri Hem Barua: Apart from the shortfall in production due to floods and other natural calamities, may I know if it is not a fact that rice and paddy are smuggled out regularly to Pakistan, which is another reason for the scarcity of rice in Assam? If so, may I know what positive steps Government have taken to prevent this regular smuggling of rice and paddy from Assam to Pakistan?

Shri Bade: Even from Madhya Pradesh.

Shri A. M. Thomas: No case of smuggling has been brought to our notice. In fact, we have made some enquiries and we find that the price of rice in Pakistan is not higher than that in Assam. So, there is not much scope for smuggling.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the working of the co-operative marketing societies in procurement and purchase of rice has been found to be not so satisfactory in spite of the fact that till now they have been given complete monopoly over purchase or procurement of rice, have Government considered, or would they ask the particular committee which is going to consider the question, to go also into the question of the possibility of allowing the farmers there to sell not only to the co-operatives but also to the Government and the private trade so that there would be some competition and more of rice would be procured by our own people, instead of being smuggled to Pakistan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The suggestion made by the hon. Member would lead to confusion. The position has

been brought to the notice of the State Government. The State Government has stated that the co-operative movement in the State has made much headway as a result of the scheme. It has also stated that by experience the schemes would become successful.

Shri Ranga: Are they to become monopolists?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been stated that the fall in procurement has been due to shortfall in production and steps are being taken to rectify the defects.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Minister is aware that this mass licensing of rice mills to Marwaris has very badly hit the hand-pounding industry in that area?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no such complaint from the hand-pounding industry. I do not know whether there has been a mass licensing of rice mills.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

ऋषिकेश रेलवे स्टेशन

S.N.Q. ६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ६ सितम्बर, १९६३ को उत्तर रेलवे के ऋषिकेश रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुछ फौजियों ने हमला करके रेलवे सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाई और कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बुरी तरह से पीटा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त घटना के बारे में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायगा ; और

(ग) उन फौजियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) ६-९-१९६३ को

ऋषिकेश स्टेशन पर एक सायक स्टेशन मास्टर और कुछ सैनिकों में हाथापाई हो गयी और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर बुरी तरह पीटा गया। इस घटना के दौरान सैनिकों ने दरवाजों के कुछ शीशे भी तोड़ डाले।

(ख) एक वयान सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच हो रही है, इसलिए अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी है।

बयान

६-९-१९६३ को एवजी (Rest Giver) सायक स्टेशन मास्टर श्री एम० आर० कुसम की धर्म-पत्नी हरिद्वार से नं० ३ एच० आर० गाड़ी के दूसरे दर्जे में यात्रा कर रही थीं। साथ का डिब्बा सैनिक कोरियर के लिए आरक्षित था और उसमें सेना के २ कर्मचारी यात्रा कर रहे थे। जनाना डिब्ब में अकेली महिला को देखकर उन्होंने उससे अश्लील व्यवहार करने की कोशिश की, अर्थात् खिड़की से झांकने लगे, अपशब्दों का प्रयोग किया और सिगरेट के टुकड़े उसकी ओर फेंके। जब गाड़ी रायवाला स्टेशन पर खड़ी हुई, तो उन्होंने माला से प्रार्थना की कि उन्हें डिब्बे में आने दिया जाय, लेकिन महिला ने ऐसा करने से इन्कार कर दिया और अन्त में वे अपने डिब्बे में लेट गये। सुबह ६ बजकर ५८ मिनट पर जब गाड़ी ऋषिकेश पहुंची, तो घर पहुंच कर श्रीमती कुसम ने अपने पति से इस घटना के बारे में कहा। इसके बाद दोनों स्टेशन पर आये और देखा कि सैनिक एक फौजी ट्रक में बैठे हुए हैं। उनमें से एक को श्री कुसम सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में ले गये, जहां उन दोनों में मार-पीट हो गयी। यह देखकर कि मारपीट में सेना का कर्मचारी शामिल है, सेना के कुछ और कर्मचारी भी उसमें शामिल हो गये जिसकी वजह से श्री कुसम बुरी तरह पीटे गये। इस हाथापाई ने इतना गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया कि सेना

के कर्मचारी बन्दूक आदि चलाने के लिए तैयार हो गये। लेकिन सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर श्री कुसम किसी तरह वहां से बच निकले और उन्होंने स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में जाकर शरण ली और अन्दर से दरवाजा बन्द कर लिया। उनको पकड़ने की कोशिश में सैनिकों ने स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय के कुछ शीशे तोड़ डाले। इसी बीच इस घटना की सूचना मिलने पर बेस कामांडमेंट ने सेना के एक कैप्टन को वहां भेजा। वहां पहुंच कर कैप्टन ने स्थिति को सम्भाला। सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, देहरादून ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा १४७/३२३/५०६ और ४२६ के अधीन मामला दर्ज किया है। सैनिक अधिकारी भी जांच कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और दूसरे गवाहों के बयान दर्ज किये हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस घटना के कारण केवल रेलवे कर्मचारियों में ही नहीं बल्कि ऋषिकेश, हरिद्वार और उसके पास के अन्य नगरों की जनता में भी बड़ा आतंक फैल गया है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में फौजी अधिकारियों को हिदायत दी गई है कि वह जो जांच कर रहे हैं, अपने सैनिकों के विरुद्ध, उस में शीघ्रता की जाय ताकि उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी दंड दिया जा सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कोई हिदायत करने का अधिकार हमें तो मिला है नहीं लेकिन जहां तक हमारी इत्तिला है वह बहुत तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का मतलब यह था कि फौजी अधिकारी जो डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं उस कार्यवाही में उनसे शीघ्रता लाने का क्या जाय।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जी हां, श्रीमन् मैं चाहता था कि जो फौजी तहकीकात हो रही है उस के बारे में क्या शीघ्रता लाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय द्वारा उनको लिखा गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कोर्ट आफ इनक्वायरी का आर्डर हो गया है और वह काफी जल्दी काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मेरी सूचना है यह घटना अपने ढंग की पहली घटना नहीं है; इससे पहले भी उस इलाके में इस तरह की घटनाएं हुई हैं तो क्या इस के बारे में रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से यह निवेदन किया जा रहा है कि वे अपने सैनिकों को सख्त हिदायतें दें कि जहां वह अपने को जनता का रक्षक समझते हैं वहां उन्हें जनता की भी इज्जत करनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सुझाव है।

Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee

S.N.Q. 7. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering or have finalised the setting up of an Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, what would be the functions and scope of activities of the said Committee; and

(c) whether the personnel of the Committee have been finalised so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No decision has been arrived at on the question of setting up an Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what consideration has led the Government to reconsider the proposal of setting up a committee like this, whether it has been inspired by the farm management studies made by the Government, and if so, in what manner?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The farm management study has also been one

of the factors. But the main factor has been that this demand was made in this House as well as in the meeting of the informal consultative committee and the farmers' representatives also....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It was announced by the Minister. There was no demand for this here, that a committee should be appointed for looking into the prices. This was announced by the Minister.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. ex-Food and Agricultural Minister had announced or proposed it on 24th February, 1959 in this House. But whenever there has been any debate on food problems or agricultural problems, some Members did make such demands that some type of price fixation board or committee should be set up and to that extent, the questioner is incorrect.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the proposal in respect of the constitution and composition of this committee? What steps would be taken to safeguard that this committee does not deteriorate into any lobby, either the farmers' lobby or the consumers' lobby?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If any committee of this type will be set up, it will protect the interests of the producers, the consumers as well as the entire national interest.

An Hon. Member: What about traders?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Not traders.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that four years ago, it was advertised that a commission, not even a committee, would be appointed, and later on it degenerated to a committee, may we know which particular wing within the Government of India, and especially the Planning Commission, has come in the way of this committee being established and remunerative prices being prescribed for agri-

cultural produce, especially food produce?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Nobody has come in the way of setting up this committee. The entire matter is being carefully considered because so many things will have to be taken into consideration before finalising the decision.

Shri Ranga: It has taken five years already. How many Food Minister have to be changed before Government can possibly come to any kind of final decision in regard to this matter?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमेटी बनाने का निर्णय सरकार ने किया है तो यह कमेटी आखिर कब तक बन जायेगी और जैसा कि उन्होंने वायदा किया था दो किसानों के नुमायन्दे उन में होंगे तो क्या उन्होंने तय कर लिया है कि किसानों के नुमायन्दे उसमें लिये जायें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस वक्त जो वायदे की बात थी उस के बाद कबिनेट में इस विषय पर विचार हुआ अक्टूबर १९६० को। लेकिन उस के बाद उस मामले को भेज दिया गया कि प्लानिंग कमिशन के साथ राय मशविरा करके बातें हों और वहां पर तय हुआ कि एक एग्रीकलचरल कमोडिटीज कमेटी और दूसरी फारमर्स कौंसिल दो चीजें बनें तो फारमर्स कौंसिल का ज. १ तक सवाल है उस में पैनेल और एग्रीकलचरल प्रोग्राम्स बन चुका है। उसकी मीटिंग भी हाल में हुई थी, फरवरी में, लेकिन एग्रीकलचरल कमोडिटीज कमेटी अभी नहीं बनी है और उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know at what stage the matter is now, and whether all the concerned agencies have been consulted and their views obtained?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, we shall obtain their views. In fact, we had talks with the Planning Commission Member who deals with agriculture, and he is agreeable that such

a committee should be set up. Again, it will have to be sent to the Cabinet.

Shri Sonavane: What are the reasons for delaying the constitution of such a committee, especially when the agriculturists are waiting with eagerness to see that they get reasonable and remunerative prices?

Mr. Speaker: That question has already been answered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Self-Sufficiency in Rolling Stock

*703. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has achieved self-sufficiency in rolling stock;

(b) the prospects for exports of wagons and coaches;

(c) the extent of progress achieved in the production of locomotives—electric and diesel; and

(d) whether Government are encouraging small-scale industries in the shape of price preference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Steam Locomotives, Passenger Coaches and Freight Wagons are being manufactured indigenously and no imports are being made. The manufacture of Diesel & Electric Locomotives in the country is being progressively developed.

(b) Efforts to export coaches and wagons are being continued although no exports have been made so far.

(c) Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have recently completed the manufacture of Twenty One Broad Gauge D.C. Electric Locomotives. The manufacture of Broad Gauge A.C. Electric Locomotives has been taken in hand and during the current financial year 10 A.C. Locomotives are expected to be turned out.

The Diesel Locomotives Works, which is being set up at Varanasi, has

the following programme of production:—

1963-64 .	3 (Assembly of Knocked Down Locomotives).
1964-65 .	9 (-do-) manufacture of 26 Locomotives.
1965-66 .	57 Locomotives.

Total during 3rd Plan 95 Locomotives
(including assembly of 12 Knocked Down Locomotives)

(d) Yes, Sir.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

*711. **Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to evolve a formula whereby the taxes on motor vehicles, passengers and goods will be collected in a State where the vehicle is registered; and

(b) if so, the findings of the committee, if any, and the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Zones

*712. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking to change the present Zones of Railways; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) This matter is under constant review with reference to operating and administrative needs.

(b) Does not arise.

Calcutta-Dum Dum Helicopter Service

*714. **Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have invited the Private Sector to start a Helicopter Service between Calcutta and Dum Dum Airport;

(b) if so, when this ferry service will start functioning; and

(c) the full particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) to (c). A suggestion has been made for the operation of a helicopter service between Calcutta and Dum Dum. The economies of operation of a helicopter service is under examination. After the examination is completed, the operation of such a service will be considered.

Irradiated Wheat

*715. { **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply American irradiated wheat for consumption in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the likely effects of such wheat on people's health; and

(c) whether any foreign exchange will be saved when the proposal comes into effect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के मक्खन का खराब होना

*७१६. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री माते :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री योगन्द्र झा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में ही दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का बड़ी मात्रा में मक्खन खराब हो गया था ;

(ख) कितना मक्खन खराब हुआ था तथा इसके खराब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस खराब मक्खन का घी बनाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ५० म० यामस) : (क) और (ख). उस स्टॉक की मात्रा जो कि कुछ समय से इकट्ठा हो गया है, लगभग ४५ मीट्रिक टन है। पर्याप्त मात्रा में अति प्रशीतण उपस्करण (deep freeze equipment) न होने के कारण यह खराबी हुई। आवश्यक उपस्करण प्राप्त करने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) इस समय ऐसे मक्खन से बना हुआ लगभग १२ मीट्रिक टन घी स्टॉक में मौजूद है। मक्खन तथा इससे बने हुए घी दोनों की राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसन्धान संस्थान, करनाल में जांच की जा रही है। निर्देश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि जब तक कि इस बारे में रिपोर्ट नहीं आती तब तक इस मक्खन का घी बनाने में प्रयोग न किया जाये और न ही इस मक्खन से बने हुए घी को बेचने के लिये दिया जाये।

Agricultural Production

*717. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some scheme for giving special assistance to the States to help them boost agricultural production and whether this aid would be in addition to the Third Plan allocation;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme; and

(c) the part of this aid being allotted to the State of Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The question of additional allocation of funds for agricultural programmes during the remaining period of the Third Plan is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Railway Accidents Committee

*718. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain recommendations of the Railway Accidents Committee, particularly those relating to the provision of speedometers and third-brake coaches in the front portion of passenger trains, made long ago have not been implemented so far; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in their implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The recommendations about the provision of speedometers and third-luggage-brakes etc. on the passenger trains, which had been made earlier also, have been implemented as far as possible and efforts are being made to augment the resources for their speedy implementation.

Konkan Shipping Service

*719. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Konkan shipping service has not started;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shipping Company is not going to start the service this year as long as it does not get Rs. 28 lakhs from Maharashtra Government;

(c) whether he is also aware that the stoppage of shipping has caused and is causing great hardship to the Konkan line passengers; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The Konkan shipping service which was scheduled to start on 1st September, 1963, has not commenced service owing to persistent bad weather.

(b) It is not correct that a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs is claimed by the shipping company from Maharashtra Government. However, negotiations are going on between the Maharashtra Government and the company for the settlement of company's claims and for the opening of the services.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise for the present as the weather conditions as yet do not permit the resumption of the service. Meanwhile, it is hoped that the company's claims will be settled by the Maharashtra Government.

Earthquake in Kashmir

*719-A. { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether wholesale destruction of houses with loss of human lives.

took place in the Badgam Tehsil of Kashmir Valley as a result of the recent earthquake;

(b) whether the main centre of this devastation is in close proximity to the only aerodrome in Kashmir Valley; and

(c) whether Government propose to depute top experts to ascertain the cause of this widespread destruction with a view to ensuring the safety of the aerodrome?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) Yes; it is reported that about 100 persons were killed and about 500 injured; and that about two thousand houses collapsed or were damaged.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Geological Survey of India have been requested to examine this aspect.

Flights to North Bengal, Assam and Tripura

*720. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a sudden stoppage of flights to North Bengal, Assam and Tripura from Dum Dum on the 8th May, 1963;

(b) whether this was due to the lighting arrangement of the airport; and

(c) if so, the reasons why this was not set right so long resulting in stoppage of flights?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) Freighter flights from Calcutta did not operate between 8th and 11th May, 1963.

(b) Following a dispute between a pilot and an engineer, the pilots refused to operate the Freighter flights from the Maintenance Base as had been the practice previously. One

of the reasons for this refusal was inadequate lighting in the area at night.

(c) Lighting arrangements have since been improved.

World Food Congress

*721. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether food problem confronting developing countries like India, Pakistan and Turkey was discussed at the World Food Congress held in Washington in the beginning of June, 1963;

(b) if so, the observations and recommendations made therein in this behalf; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the light of those observations/recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the declaration adopted by the Congress is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1747/63].

(c) The recommendations of the World Food Congress will be considered by the F.A.O. at its conference next November with a view to deciding the steps that should be taken in this matter. The recommendation of the conference will be considered by the Government in due course.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर किताबों की बूकानें
(बुक स्टाल)

७२२. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न रेलों के अधिकांश स्टेशनों पर मैसर्स ए० एच०

व्हीलर को किताबों की दुकानों (बुक स्टाल्स) के बारे में प्रान्त एकाधिकार को अब समाप्त कर देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से तथा इसके स्थान पर किस प्रकार का नया प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री. शाहनवाज-खान) : (क) और (ख). १-८-१९६० से पले मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी के साथ जो करार किया गया था, उसके निबंधनों और शर्तों के अनुसार कुछ रेलों पर या उनके निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में किताबें पत्रिकाएं आदि बेचने का अधिकार एकमात्र इसी कम्पनी को था। अन्य किसी को वहां किताबें, पत्रिकाएं आदि बेचने का अधिकार नहीं था। १-८-१९६० से एकाधिकार की इस स्थिति में ये परिवर्तन किये गये हैं :—

(१) जिन स्टेशनों पर व्हीलर की दुकानें नहीं हैं, वहां दूसरों को किताबों की दुकान खोलने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है ; और

(२) जिन स्टेशनों पर व्हीलर की दुकानें हैं, वहां कुछ निर्दिष्ट संस्थाओं की किताबें, पत्रिकाएं आदि बेचने के लिए दूसरी दुकानें भी खोली जा सकती हैं।

२. वर्तमान करार ५ साल के लिए है और इसके अनुसार चालू मियाद बीतने पर किताबों की दुकानों के ठेकेदार अपने ठेके को ५ साल तक और बढ़वा सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा तभी हो सकता है यदि ठेके की अवधि बढ़ाते समय उसकी कोई शर्त भंग न हुई हो और सम्बन्धित रेल-प्रशासनों की राय में ठेकेदार का काम सन्तोषजनक हो।

Manufacture of Wagons at Jagadhri

*723. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jagadhri Railway workshop has started manufacturing open Railway wagons; and

(b) if so, the rate of monthly production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)—Yes, Sir.

(b) So far 41 wagons have been manufactured as indicated below:—

May 1963—4

June 1963—9

July 1963—14

August 1963—14

The tentative production programme is to make 16 wagons per month during this year and 18 per month from January 1964.

Rail Link with Kashmir

{ Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
*724. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to link the Kashmir Valley with the rest of the country by rail;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Train-Bus Collision

*725. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train crashed into the rear portion of a State Bus at a level crossing near the Gun and Shell Factory at Calcutta on the 28th August, 1963;

(b) if so, the number of casualties involved; and

(c) the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four persons were killed and nine sustained injuries.

(c) Failure of railway staff.

Money Order Forms

*726. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to allow private parties to print money order forms against free space for advertisements on them; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A proposal is under consideration to allow private parties

to advertise on the money order forms in consideration of free supply of form by the parties to the Department.

(b) The proposal is still under consideration.

Low Cost High Protein Food

*727. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government in collaboration with the UNICEF and the World Food Programme are launching an experimental project to provide low cost high protein food for babies;

(b) if so, where and at what cost, and how the cost would be shared; and

(c) the form in which and the extent to which the said international agencies would collaborate in the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The proposal is in the preliminary stages of consideration and details are to be finalised.

Development of Horticulture in Rajasthan

1975. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy and grant sanctioned and proposed to be given to Rajasthan Government for the development of horticulture during the Third Plan; and

(b) the amount allotted for the Ganganagar District?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The following amounts of loans and grants are pro-

posed to be given to Rajasthan Government for the development of horticulture during the 3rd Five Year Plan period:—

Loan	Rs. 10,00,000
Grant	Rs. 5,00,000

(b) A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been earmarked as loan for Ganganagar District.

Break Down to Trunk Telephone Service

1976. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the constant break-down of trunk-telephones in various places in Orissa especially Jaipur Town-Cuttack, Cuttack-Jaipur Road, Cuttack-Kendrapa-Pattamundai and Cuttack-Keonjhar lines;

(b) if so, the causes of such break-downs; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Major break-downs in the sections mentioned had occurred in the past years due to high floods. According to the information available till the end of July, 1963, there has been no major breakdown this year.

(c) Work will shortly be taken in hand to strengthen the main alignment between Cuttack and Jaipur. The alignments in other sections have been strengthened, where necessary. Some precautionary measures have been initiated to cope with the flood situation.

Station between Jharsuguda and Lapanga

1977. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to construct one new Railway

Station between Jharsuguda and Lapanga on South Eastern Railway.

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for this project; and

(c) when the new Railway Station is likely to be opened for the passengers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It has been decided to construct a crossing station between Jharsuguda and Lapanga stations.

(b) Rs. 9,26,311.

(c) The question of opening the crossing station for passenger booking is under examination.

Rengali Railway Station in Orissa

1978. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to convert the Rengali Railway Station on South Eastern Railway in Orissa into a Flag-Station;

(b) if so, the estimated amount sanctioned for the project; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rengali is already a flag station. It has been decided to convert this flag station into a crossing station.

(b) Rs. 3,84,000.

(c) The work is likely to be completed by November, 1963.

Minor Irrigation in Orissa

1979. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage brought under minor irrigation in Orissa during the Second Plan period;

(b) the total acreage stipulated to be brought under minor irrigation in

Orissa during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the number of minor irrigation schemes carried out during the Second Plan period in that State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) An additional area of 1.6 lakh acres is estimated to have been brought under minor irrigation during Second Plan period.

(b) Total acreage stipulated to be brought under minor irrigation during the Third Five Year Plan is 2.7 lakh acres. The State Government is however proposing to revise the target to 4.6 lakh acres subject to availability of additional funds.

(c) 1065 minor irrigation projects.

Seed Farms

1980. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seed farms have been set up in Orissa during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Central assistance was given to Orissa for the said purpose during the same period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (c). Yes.

(b) and (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1748/63].

Road Over-Bridges on S.E. Railway

1981. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Orissa Government have consented to the construction of road over-bridges

on the South Eastern Railway during the last three years; and

(b) the reaction of Central Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). In March, 1961, the Government of Orissa forwarded a consolidated list of road over/under bridges recommended by them for construction in lieu of existing level crossings during the Third Plan period. This list included 15 proposals as under:—

1. Road overbridge at Tangrapalli.
2. Road underbridge at southend of Cuttack.
3. Road overbridge at Jharsuguda.
4. Road underbridge at Kesinga.
5. Road underbridge at Haldipalli (Berhampur).
6. Road overbridge at Panposh.
7. Road over/under bridge near Rambha Railway station.
8. Road over/under bridge between Barkul and Balugaon.
9. Road over/under bridge at Purshottampur Road Junction (North of Berhampur).
10. Road over/under bridge within Balasore and Myurbhanj Border.
11. Road over/under bridge at North of Cuttack Railway Station.
12. Road over/under bridge at Rayaghada in Koraput District.
13. Road over/under bridge at Mile 12 of Sambalpur-Jharsuguda Road.
14. Road over/under bridge at mile of Sambalpur-Jharsuguda Road.
15. Road over/under bridge near Sakhigopal.

Subsequently, in a meeting held on 12-4-62 between the Chief Minister of Orissa and General Manager, South

Eastern Railway it was decided that priority should be given to the first six items of the list as given above, and the Government of Orissa have indicated their willingness to provide funds towards their share of the cost of these six works during the year 1963-64. The Railway has also provided necessary funds for their share of the cost during the current financial year and the schemes are now being finalised in consultation with the State Government.

Railway Line from Kovvur and Nidadavolu

1982. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid double railway lines between Kovvur and Nidadavolu Stations in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the cost of the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The double line between Kovvur and Nidadavolu has been opened to goods traffic on 31-7-1963.

(b) Rs. 83.14 lakhs.

Electric Train between Madras and Vijayawada

1983. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have an electric train between Madras and Vijayawada;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) when the project will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Singapore Road Station

1984. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great difficulties experienced by the travelling public as well as the railway staff of Singapore Road Station on the South Eastern Railway (Orissa) for want of drinking water; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Drinking water is supplied to passengers and staff from water tenders brought from Rayaghada Station and the existing arrangement is considered to be adequate.

L.G.S. Grade Posts in S.E. Railway

1985. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled up in the Lower Gazetted Service grade during 1961-62 and 1962-63 in the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of posts out of them reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employees; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up during the same period so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 112.

(b) 33 for Scheduled Castes and 17 for Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(c) 6 from amongst Scheduled Castes and nil from amongst Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Posts of A.P.O.s in S.E. Railway

1986. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tests held for promotion to the post of A.P.O.s in the South-Eastern Railway during the last three years;

(b) the quota reserved for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees during the same period; and

(c) the number of posts filled up by the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Two selections have been held during the last three years.

(b) 7 (4 Scheduled Castes and 3 Scheduled Tribes).

(c) Nil.

Posts of Office Superintendents on S.E. Railway

1987. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Office Superintendents in the Grade of Rs. 450-575 filled up during the last five years in the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) the number out of them reserved for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates; and

(c) the number of posts filled up by these candidates during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Ten.

(b) Ten.

(c) Nil.

Naupada—Gunupur Line

1988. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income on account of freights and fares from the narrow gauge line between Naupada and Gunupur on the South-Eastern Railway during 1962-63;

(b) the number of passengers and load of goods carried by the said Railway line during the same period; and

(c) the total expenditure on the said Railway line during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The gross earnings of Naupada-Gunupur section for the year 1962-63 are furnished below:—

	Rs.
Passenger earnings	2,64,910
Other coaching earnings	38,302
Goods earnings	68,373
Sundry earnings	4,692
TOTAL	3,76,277

(b) Number of passengers carried during 1962-63 5,95,062
Tonnes of goods carried during 1962-63 23,774 tonnes.

(c) Rs. 4,29,439.

Palm Gur and Palm Sugar

1989. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of Central assistance as loan or grant has been given to the Government of Orissa for the manufacture of palm gur and palm sugar in that State;

(b) if so, the amount given during 1963-64 so far; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to encourage the plantation of palm trees in that State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. However, funds in the shape of grant and loans are being given by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for development of palm gur and palm sugar in the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). It has been reported by the Government of Orissa that a sum of Rs. 77,600.00 as grant and Rs. 73,600.00 as loan have been received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, during the year 1963-64. Nearly 3,00,000 palm trees have been planted through the agency of Orissa Rajya Talgur Samabaya Sangh limited during the year 1962-63.

Upgrading of Sub-Post Offices

1990. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of up-grading certain Sub-Post Offices into Head Offices in Maharashtra State is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the names of such Sub-Post Offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) (i) Andheri
(ii) Paigar
(iii) Kalyan
(iv) Malegaon
(v) Karad
(vi) Chiplun
(vii) Khed
(viii) Dadar
(ix) Poona City
(x) Tulsiwadi
*(xi) Pandharpur
*(xii) Malvan
*(xiii) Shrirampur.

*Proposals since approved. The change will be given effect to from 1-10-63.

P. and T. Offices in Maharashtra

1991. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices, Telegraph Exchanges, Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices opened so far during the Third Plan in Maharashtra; and

(b) the number of such offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b).

	Number of offices opened during the 3rd Five Year Plan period upto 31.8.63	*Number of offices proposed to be opened during	
		remaining period of 1963-64 (i.e. from 1.9.63 to 31.3.64)	1964-65
Post Offices	898	156	271
Telephone Exchanges	46	36	33
Public Call Offices	26	43	25
Telegraph Offices	37	40	37

*Subject to the availability of Stores.

Tube Wells in Maharashtra

1992. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube wells proposed to be drilled by the Central

Tube-well Organisation in Maharashtra during 1963-64; and

(b) the names of the places where they will be drilled and the total amount allotted for the purpose during 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Central Government has at present no proposal of its own to instal tubewells in Maharashtra. However, the Government of Maharashtra is considering the question of getting 21 production tubewells constructed by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation.

(b) At the following places in the district of East Khandesh:—

Name of places	No. of tubewells proposed
Rajora area	8
Korpavli Yaval area	4
Savda area	4
Between Adavad and Yaval area	5
	21

The total estimated cost of construction of these 21 tubewells is about Rs. 7.12 lakhs. This estimate does not make any provision for installation of pumping sets which will be arranged by the State Government itself.

Development of Agriculture in Maharashtra

1993. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of grants or loans given so far to the Government of Maharashtra for agricultural development schemes during Third Plan, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): A statement showing information with regard to the amount of central assistance given to the Government of Maharashtra for agricultural

1243(Ai)LSD—3.

tural development schemes during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 and that allocated for 1963-64, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1749/63].

Labour Inspectors

1994. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Inspectors (Central) in the Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation conduct inspections of railway establishments for purposes of enforcement of Hours of Employment Regulations under the Indian Railways Act and Payment of Wages (Railways) Rules framed under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that they have been carrying out the inspection work without being given any statutory powers under the relevant regulations/rules?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, the Labour Inspectors (Central) who are comparatively junior officials conduct such inspections on behalf and under the orders of Conciliation Officers and Regional Labour Commissioners who have been vested with the necessary statutory powers.

I.A.C. Service

1995. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.A.C. propose to extend the Calcutta-Bhubaneswar air service to Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, from which date and the type of aircraft to be used on this service?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Corporation had planned to operate the Calcutta-Bhubaneswar air service upto Visakhapatnam with a Fokker Friendship aircraft as part of their Winter-Schedule

1963/64 commencing from 15th October, 1963. However, due to the accident to a Viscount aircraft near Agra on the 11th September, 1963, the Corporation may have to review the position in this regard.

Tambaram-Villupuram Railway Line

1996. **Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far towards electrification of the Tambaram-Villupuram railway line;

(b) when it will be completed; and

(c) the total amount spent so far on this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The section is expected to be commissioned during the later half of 1964, subject to availability of electric locomotives, which have already been ordered.

(c) Rupees 85 lakhs have been spent upto 31-8-1963.

STATEMENT

1. Civil Engineering Works such as construction of quarters, buildings for Repeater Station, removal of fringe-ment in bridges are practically completed. Construction of workshop facilities and the building for Remote Control Centre is in progress.

2. The Contract for supply and erection of 25 kV overhead equipment has been placed and the work is well in progress.

3. 15 per cent of the modification work of Signalling and Telecommunication is complete.

4. Order for the import of 18 electric locomotives has been placed.

5. Details of power supply arrangements have been finalised with the Madras State Electricity Board. Cons-

truction of buildings and foundations for outdoor equipments is in progress. Six transformers have been ordered on M/s. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal.

6. The P&T Department have laid underground cables over 137 kms. from Rayapuram to Mailam.

Commercial Advertisements

1997. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings of the different Railways from commercial advertisements, zone-wise during 1962-63;

(b) whether it is a fact that the earnings from time-tables have fallen and income from show-cases has progressively increased; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Details of income are given below:

Railway	1962-63 (Rs.)
Northern	8,86,294
Central	5,26,227
Western	6,16,939
Southern	5,58,833
North-Eastern	1,10,949
Northeast Frontier	55,465
South-Eastern	1,62,312
Eastern	2,74,558
TOTAL	31,91,577

(b) Yes.

(c) The earnings from time-table advertisements showed only a slight fall (Rs. 1271 less in 1962-63 as compared to the previous year) due to preference shown by advertisers to other media and reduction in the number of pages available for booking advertisements. The rise in the case of show-cases has been due to the increasing popularity of this medium.

Outlay on C. D. Departments

1998. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay of the Third Plan along with outlay on establishment of Community Development Department in each State;

(b) the percentage of establishment cost to total outlay of each State; and

(c) the actuals of the total outlay and the establishment cost of Community Development Department of each State for 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Targets of Cooperative Sector

1999. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the shortfall in the targets of cooperative sector for 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 of each State and the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to see that by the end of the Third Plan there is no longer any shortfall in the target of cooperative sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The details of the shortfall in the targets of cooperative sector are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1750/63]. Except in the case of cooperative farming societies and consumers' cooperatives, achievements in respect of the year 1962-63 are not yet available.

The main reasons for the shortfall and the remedial actions taken are indicated in the statement laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1750/63].

Consumer Cooperatives

2000. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers co-operatives have been able to hold the price line in any State and if so, in which State or States and in what manner;

(b) the basis of allotments made to various States for development and working of cooperative stores and the actual allotment made State-wise, during 1963-64;

(c) the names of the States which have not yet utilised the allotment fully or partly and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Reports received from Andhra Pradesh, Madras, M.P., Kerala, and Punjab indicate that the consumers co-operatives have been able to check rise in prices to some extent. Prices of consumers goods handled by these cooperatives have been reported to be lower than the market rates.

(b) Out of 250 towns and cities with a population of 50,000 or above the Scheme envisages organisation of 200 wholesale stores and 4000 primary units. The number of wholesale and primary units allotted to each state is related to the number of cities and towns in this category. A statement showing the State-wise allotment is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1751/63].

(c) Work has been started in all the States in 1962-63. For 1963-64 the work is in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

**College of Advanced Flight
Science and Technology**

2001. Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a college of advanced flight science and technology is to be set up at Indore; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence has been considering a proposal to establish a Centre for the advancement of Flight Sciences and Technology. An *Ad Hoc* Experts Committee, set up for the purpose, has submitted its report which is under examination. The question whether the Centre should be set up in Indore or any other place will only be finalized after Government has examined the recommendations of the Experts Committee.

Development of Forests

2002. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme in hand for the development of forests in the Himalayan border to prevent erosion of the hills and thus save the country from ever increasing floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Various afforestation programmes are being taken up in the bordering States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir to prevent erosion of the hills. Area proposed to be afforested under soil con-

servation programme is given as under:—

States	Centrally sponsored schemes	State schemes (in acres)
Punjab	18,250	4,900 (also 250 miles of shelter-belts)
Himachal Pradesh	19,360	36,920
Uttar Pradesh	2,500	43,000
Jammu & Kashmir	8,050	72,000

In addition, plantations are also being raised under forest development programmes under the schemes Economic plantations, Plantations of fast growing species, Rehabilitation of degraded forests and Development of pasture and grazing. Information on area to be covered specifically for preventing soil erosion is not available.

S.C. and S.T. Engineering Supervisors

**2003. { Shri Mahananda:
Shri Kohor:**

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Supervisors of P. & T. Department belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe who had completed five years of service were allowed to appear in the examination for promotion of Engineering Supervisors to the Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service Class II last year, irrespective of their years of recruitment to the cadre of Engineering Supervisors;

(b) if so, whether the same preference is being extended to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe incumbents this year to appear for the ensuing examination for Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service Class II; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No relaxation in the condition of eligibility with regard to the minimum period of service is permissible for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Lighthouse at Badagara

2004. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of constructing a lighthouse and a pier at Badagara in Kerala;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose for 1963-64; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The executive responsibility for the development of Ports other than major ports vests in the state Government. A provision of Rs. 6.05 lakhs has been made by the Government of Kerala for construction of a lighthouse and pier at Badagara port in the State Third Plan and both the works are included in their programme of works for the year 1963-64. These schemes are likely to be completed during the period of the Third Five-Year Plan.

P.C.Os. and Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

2005. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1527 on the 6th April, 1963 regarding Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices in Kerala and state:

(a) whether stores have since been made available for all the Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges;

(b) if not, the names of Exchanges and Public Call Offices for which stores have been made available so far; and

(c) when the remaining schemes will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

- (b) 1. Kodakara Exchange,
2. Kollengode Exchange,
3. Kakkodi P.C.O.
4. Kavalam P.C.O.
5. Kankachal P.C.O.
6. Mynagappally P.C.O.
7. Olyapuram P.C.O.
8. Padupuram P.C.O.
9. Pizhaku P.C.O.

(c) As soon as stores are received.

Model Orchards in Kerala

2006. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for setting up model orchards in all the nine districts of Kerala during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent during the said period; and

(c) whether the poor progress was due to the delay in getting the scheme cleared by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No amount was sanctioned by the Government of India for setting up model orchards in Kerala State during the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Over-bridge at Amethi Railway Station

2008. Shri Rananjay Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the construction of the over-bridge at Amethi Railway Station in the Lucknow Division of the Northern Railway; and

(b) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The construction of a foot over-bridge at Amethi is no longer considered necessary in view of the fact that all passenger trains will be received on the main platform by altering the existing signalling arrangements.

In view of the urgency of requirements at Amethi, the signalling work at this station will be taken in hand first and completed by March, 1964.

दिल्ली का चिड़ियाघर

२००६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या ख.द्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर का बहुत बड़ा भाग बरासत के दिनों में पानी के निकलने की उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण जील का रूप धारण कर लेता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) चिड़ियाघर से पानी को निकालने के लिये समुचित व्यवस्था और प्रतिरोधात्मक उपाय कब तक कर लिये जायेंगे ?

ख.द्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) यह ठीक है कि भारी वर्षा के समय अपर्याप्त जल-निकास व्यवस्था तथा यमुना में जल स्तर के बढ़ जाने के कारण दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर की लगभग ५०-६० एकड़ भूमि जलमग्न हो जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). एक अस्थायी कदम के तौर पर केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा सेना अधिकारियों से पम्प प्राप्त किये जाते हैं और उनकी सहायता से बाढ़ के कारण चिड़ियाघर के निचाने वाले भागों में भरे पानी को निकाल दिया जाता है। परन्तु

इस समस्या को स्थाई रूप से हल करने के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :

(१) स्थायी जल निकास की व्यवस्था के लिये, जिसमें पम्प-जलप्रणाली तथा बाँध भी शामिल हैं, लगभग ६,६८,३०० रुपये की लागत की एक परियोजना स्वीकार की गई है और इसे कार्यरूप दिया जा रहा है।

(२) उपरोक्त भाग (१) में उल्लिखित परियोजना के अतिरिक्त ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि चिड़ियाघर के निचाने वाले क्षेत्र की ८—१० एकड़ भूमि में एक झील बनाई जाये तथा बाकी दूसरे निचाने वाले क्षेत्र को अच्छी मिट्टी तथा गई दिल्ली नगरपालिका और दिल्ली नगर निगम से मलवा तथा कूड़ा-करकट लेकर भर दिया जाए। इस योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग प्रारंभिक अनुमान तैयार कर रहा है। आशा है कि बाढ़ रोकने के लिये ये स्थायी प्रबन्ध मार्च, १९६५ तक पूरे हो जायेंगे।

New Bridge near Rajghat, Delhi

2010. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is being examined to construct a new bridge near Rajghat, Delhi across the Jamuna so as to solve Delhi's traffic problems; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. The Delhi Administration are considering a proposal to construct a road bridge across Jamuna near Rajghat as provided in the Master Plan of Delhi. The proposal is in the initial stages of consideration. The Central Hydraulic Research Station, Poona have been re-

quested to carry out a model study of the proposal.

Hotel Accommodation

2011. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hotel accommodation in our country is less than one third of the total demand of the tourist traffic;

(b) whether the classification work of the hotel has been completed; and

(c) if not, when it will be completed and the immediate steps being proposed to cater to the seasonal demand of tourist traffic?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The existing hotel accommodation of the acceptable standard in the country is about 7,500 rooms. Taking into account the existing as well as future requirements of our tourist traffic covering a period of the next five years, upto 1958, it is estimated that there is a shortage of about 5,000 rooms in our hotel capacity. The immediate extra requirement is of the order of 3,000 rooms, of which about 700 rooms are already under construction.

(b) and (c). The work of the Hotel Classification Committee was completed on 31-8-1963 and the Report of the Committee has since been received by the Government. The recommendations of the Committee are being studied in all aspects but no decisions have yet been taken.

Bengal Flying Club

2012. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bengal Flying Club at Calcutta has been able to settle its internal trouble;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to internal trouble the functioning of the club has almost stopped;

(c) whether Government have also refused the club the permission to train people for air force for emergency omission; and

(d) if so, whether Government grants are being withdrawn?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) No, Sir. In fact, it is understood that a suit has been filed by some member of the Club against the Managing Committee.

(b) It is a fact that the flying activities of the Club have stopped since 15th May, 1963.

(c) No request was received from the Club to undertake training of pilots for Air Force. As such, the question of refusal of permission does not arise.

(d) No grant has been given to the Club by the Central Government during the year 1963-64.

Booking of Wagons

2013. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 11 on the 19th February, 1963 and state the progress made in lessening outstanding restrictions for the booking of wagons in the last two months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The outstanding registrations on the Indian Railways have been brought down during the last two months as compared to June, 1963. The figures showing the decline in the outstandings are indicated below:—

Outstanding Registrations on			
		<i>Metre Gauge</i>	<i>Broad Gauge</i>
30th June, '63	.	49,073	41,817
31st July, '63	.	31,060	28,059
31st August, '63	.	14,375	14,356

Payment of Sugarcane Price

2014. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 9 on the 19th February, 1963 and state:

(a) the payment of sugarcane price made to the growers in the last three months; and

(b) the amount still remaining to be paid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Rs. 11 lakhs during June, July and August 1963 in respect of sugarcane supplied in 1961-62.

(b) Rs. 21 lakhs.

Amendments of Cooperative Laws

2015. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to amend the cooperatives laws which are in force in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman, Nicobar and Tripura; and

(b) whether any of the co-operative societies of these areas have requested Government to bring any reforms in the existing Acts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir. The Government of India have received no such representation.

STATEMENT

The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 as at present applicable to the territory of Delhi is pro-

posed to be replaced by the Punjab Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 with certain modifications. The draft legislation to this effect is being finalised.

As regards Himachal Pradesh, the Ministry has communicated certain suggestions to Himachal Pradesh Government for amendment of the Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1956.

As regards the territory of Andaman and Nicobar the administration has been asked to prepare a draft regulation to be promulgated by the President in order to replace the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 which is now in force.

As regards Tripura, the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 which is in force there was examined by the previous Administration who felt that the necessary additional provisions had been made in the statutory rules.

Yield Per Acre

2016. **Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the yield obtained per acre from the lands under the package and non package plans in the Thanjavur District, Madras State during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the details of assistance given under package plan during the above period;

(c) the actual detailed expenditure incurred per acre; and

(d) whether any provision is made towards the improvement of live stock, grazing fields and cattle sheds under the package plan schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, yields of crops are determined by crop cutting experiments for the district as a whole. The average yield

rates of rice in Thanjavur district during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 are as follows:—

Name of the crop	Average yield of Rice @ (in Quintal per Hectare)		
	1960-61	1961-62*	1962-63*
1. Kuruvai	16.2	16.7	17.4
2. Samba	15.1	17.6	15.5
3. Kuruvai Samba (1st crop)	15.2	17.0	15.9
4. Thaladi (2nd crop)	14.4	17.0	**

@ 2.471 acres.

*During 1961-62, crop-cutting experiments were conducted in 26 blocks originally covered under the programme while during 1962-63 they were extended to cover all the 36 blocks in the district.

** Complete returns not yet available.

The slight decline in the yields of Samba and Kuruvai Samba (1st crop) during 1962-63 compared to 1961-62 was due to adverse climatic conditions.

The results of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, in terms of increased yields are being watched on the basis of its impact on the total yield rates for the district as a whole. However, for 1961-62, comparative figures of yields are available in respect of the fields of the cultivators who participated in the programme (participants) and those who were outside it (non-participants), as shown below:—

Name of the crop	Average yield of rice (in quintal per Hectare)	
	Participants	Non-Participants
1 Kuruvai	18.2	15.7
2 Samba	19.3	16.9
3 Thaladi	18.9	5.9

(b) The total amount of Central assistance on the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District

Programme, in Thanjavur amounted to Rs. 7.05 lakhs during 1961-62 and Rs. 13.88 lakhs during 1962-63.

(c) Figures of detailed actual expenditure per acre are not maintained.

(d) No specific provision exists in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, budget for these items.

Inland Water Transport

2017. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Jena:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport Development Council had urged upon the State Governments to organise operators of small country-boats into co-operatives and to switch over to large mechanized craft as early as possible;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of nationalisation of inland water transport services;

(c) if so, what are its views;

(d) whether Bihar State Government have been urging the Centre to transfer to them the control of the services organised by the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board; and

(e) if so, when the final decision will be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and e). The Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board is running an experimental push-tow service on the Ganga. There is a proposal from the Bihar Government for providing commercial water transport services with the craft of the Board.

The views of the Bihar Government on the possible effect of the improvement that has been effected in road communications in this area on water-borne traffic are awaited in this connection.

Cyclone Warning System

2018. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether an improved cyclone warning system is proposed to be set up in the North-East; and

(b) if so, at what cost?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). As a part of the Third Plan schemes of the India Meteorological Department, a net-work of storm-detecting radars has been set up at Calcutta, Gauhati and Agartala, in order to detect storms and tornadoes of land origin, which generally occur in North-East India, during the months of March to May. It is proposed to instal two more radars—one at Mohanbari and another at some suitable place. The cost of the radars installed so far is Rs. 5.27 lakhs, and the cost of those proposed to be installed, will be about Rs. 1.34 lakhs.

Railway Protection Force at Machada in S. E. Railway

**2019. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a permanent Railway Protection Force has been stationed at Machada in S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of this stationing of Railway Protection Force there, pilfering from goods trains are being committed every now and then;

(d) whether occasional reports are called for from the place; and

(e) other steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Since March 1956.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise as the existing arrangements are quite adequate.

Forest Survey

**2020. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the governing Council of U.N. Special Fund has sanctioned for Indian Forest Survey Project a sum of £ 835,100;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project and India's share therein; and

(c) the details of the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The governing council of the U.N. Special Fund has agreed to provide assistance worth 885,100 dollars (and not pounds).

(b) Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 136.585 lakhs the Indian share is expected to be of the order of Rs. 97.495 lakhs. The exact amount will be worked on receipt of the plan of operation from U.N. Special Fund.

(c) The details of the project are yet to be worked out and will be finalised on receipt of the plan of operation from the U.N. Special Fund authorities. Broad purpose of the project is to conduct surveys in selected areas (about 11,500 sq. miles) considered to be of high potential in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh,

Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala and Mysore at an estimated cost of Rs. 136-585 lakhs in about 3½ years. The survey will indicate the extent of timber resources that are available for extraction from these areas. The survey will be carried out in accordance with the latest methods including the use of aerial photography with the assistance of foreign specialists and in collaboration with the Survey of India, Ministry of Industry and the Dte. of Economics and Statistics.

The survey is intended to provide full data regarding the availability and distribution of raw materials in the forests and the availability of other pre-requisites for the industrial utilization of such raw materials. It will throw light on the measures required for the full development of these forests, their production levels, so as to ensure sustained supplies to the wood based industries. The activities started under the project will also continue in the subsequent plan periods.

Delhi Transport Department Office

2021. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Transport Office has many a ghostly feature' in the Hindustan Times of 12th June, 1963; and

(b) if so, whether Government have probed into the reports and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The various points raised in the Press report have been looked into and the following measures have been or are proposed to be taken by

the Delhi Administration in this connection:—

- (i) It has been decided to construct a new building to house the office of the Director of Transport, Delhi, near the Hardinge Bridge which is centrally located, since some of the existing difficulties arise from lack of adequate and suitable accommodation.
- (ii) The strength of the staff is proposed to be increased to ensure proper arrangement of files and speedy disposal of cases.
- (iii) A complaint box has been provided in the office of the Director of Transport to enable the public to draw the attention of the Administration in cases of hardship and harassment.

Notices have also been displayed in the various Sections of the Directorate advising the people to contact the Director personally, if any difficulty is experienced by them.

Conference of Ministers for Agriculture

2022. **Shri P. Venkatasubrahiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State Ministers for Agriculture and Community Development had been convened recently; and

(b) if so, the main item on the agenda and the decisions taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A Joint Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Community Development and Panchayati Raj was held in New Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd August, 1963.

(b) Copies of the Agenda and Proceedings of the Joint Conference have been placed in the Parliament Library for the use of Members.

Railway Bridge over Godavari

2023. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the construction of the rail bridge over river Godavari at Dhavalaswaram has been finalised;

(b) whether any suggestion has been received by Government either from the Government of Andhra Pradesh or the public this year for the construction of the road-rail bridge instead of only rail bridge at Dhavalaswaram; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In connection with the doubling of the line between Kovvur and Godavari, a second railway bridge over Godavari river near Rajahmundry is being provided.

(b) Yes.

(c) As per the extant rules, the extra cost involved in providing a rail-cum-road bridge is to be borne by the party requiring the road facility. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been informed that the extra cost of providing a single lane road decking for light traffic only on the proposed Railway bridge at Rajahmundry will be about Rs. 1.5 crores, and if they are agreeable to bear this, the road decking can be provided. The State Government is still considering this proposal and no final decision has been taken.

Migration of Farmers from Progressive to Backward Areas

**2024. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to persuade farmers from progressive area to

migrate to backward States to improve agricultural production; and

(b) whether there is any incentive for such a plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No such plan has been drawn up by the Government. However the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture, held on 2nd and 3rd August, 1963 adopted the recommendation that "the State Governments may take steps to encourage the migration of progressive farmers from one part of the country to another for settlement in the newly opened and other such areas." This recommendation has been sent to all the State Governments for their consideration and implementations.

Popularisation of Agricultural Implements

2025. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government approached the State Governments two years ago to contribute 25 per cent of the cost of the scheme to popularise improved agricultural implements;

(b) if so, which of the States have cooperated in the scheme;

(c) the result achieved so far; and

(d) how much the Centre has paid and to which of these States towards this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A model scheme for popularisation of improved agricultural implements was circulated to the State Governments by the Central Government on 2nd November, 1961. The rate of subsidy was not indicated in the scheme. According to the pattern of Central assistance to State Government, subsequently circulated in August, 1962 by the Planning Commission, a subsidy

of 25% by the Centre is admissible to the State Governments on the total cost of implements and other plan expenditure, additional subsidy being provided by the State Governments.

(b) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have submitted schemes of popularisation of agricultural implements which are under scrutiny at present. The States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have also submitted modest schemes covering only the distribution but not the demonstration aspect due to paucity of funds. The Government of Rajasthan is agreeable to undertake the scheme provided 100% subsidy is made available by the Centre. The State Governments of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have not yet sent their schemes.

(c) and (d). Does not arise as the schemes have not yet been finalised.

Railway Personnel Officers

2026. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications of Personnel Officers in the Railways;

(b) how they are recruited; and

(c) the type of training given to them after recruitment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Posts of Personnel Officers exist in different grades. Posts of Assistant Personnel Officers which are in the lowest grade are normally filled by promotees from the Personnel Branch. Higher posts are normally filled by seconding officers of other Departments on the Railways. Officers seconded from other Departments are normally Class I officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission; they possess the minimum qualification of a University degree and are posted to Personnel

posts after they have gained a few years' experience of Railway working including handling of establishment matters.

No academic qualifications have been prescribed for promotees from the non-gazetted ranks.

(c) All directly recruited officers are given one to two years' training in the respective departments after initial recruitment. This training includes training in Personnel work.

Amendment of the Indian Forest Act, 1927

2027. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 342 on the 2nd March, 1963 and state the progress since made in getting the opinions of the State Governments for the amendment of the Indian Forest Act, 1927?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Replies received from the various States and Union Territory Administrations were considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry at its meeting held at Srinagar on 11th and 12th June, 1963 and it recommended the setting up of a sub-Committee to go into the question of amendments to the Indian Forest Act. The Government of India have accepted the recommendation and have constituted a sub-Committee with the Forest Minister, West Bengal as Chairman. It is likely to meet sometime in October, 1963.

Vendor Stalls

2028. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any design for the construction of Vendor Stalls at cheaper cost has been prepared by the Railway Department; and

(b) if so, its dimension and the estimated cost?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1752/63]. The cost however varies with the building cost index appropriate to different localities.

P. & T. Employees

2029. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state the number of employees promoted from Class IV to Class III cadre in P. & T. Administrative Offices, circle-wise, during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Lower Division Clerks in P. & T.

2030. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lower Division Clerks in the Posts and Telegraphs Department who have put in a minimum number of years satisfactory service are promoted as Upper Division Clerks without examination; and

(b) if so, the number of employees so promoted in various P & T. Circles during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, subject to availability of vacancies against the quota fixed for them.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

गोम्रा क्षेत्र की रेल व्यवस्था

२०३१. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गोम्रा क्षेत्र की रेल व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार कर रही है या कोई परिवर्तन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या अब भारतीय रेलवे स्टेशनों के लिये गोम्रा क्षेत्र के सभी स्टेशनों से टिकट मिल सकता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). मई, १९६३ में दक्षिण रेलवे ने गोम्रा के अन्दर वास्कोडिगामा तक रेलवे लाइन का नियंत्रण और परिचालन अपने हाथ में लिया। मार्मुगोम्रा बन्दरगाह तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने की सम्भावना की जांच के उद्देश्य से मिरज-लोंडा-मार्मुगोम्रा और हास्पेट-लोंडा मीटर लाइन सेक्शनों की बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए चालू वर्ष में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है।

(ग) जी हां।

देहरादून और ढाकपठार के बीच रेलवे लाइन

२०३२. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि देहरादून तथा ढाकपठार के बीच रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में रेलवे ने नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है, उसमें प्रस्तावित लाइनें शामिल नहीं हैं और सीमित वित्तीय साधनों

के कारण विकट भविष्य में इस लाइन के निर्माण की बहुत कम सम्भावना है। राज्य-सरकार से यह भी कहा गया है कि चूँकि इस लाइन को मुख्यतः उसकी यमुना हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक योजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित बांध की निर्माण-सामग्री दोनों के उद्देश्य से बनाने का विचार है, इसलिए राज्य सरकार इसी प्रायोजना की अनुमानित लागत में निजी साइडिंग के रूप में इस लाइन के लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था करे और फिर उस आधार पर लाइन बनाने के लिए निश्चित मांग करे। इस मुद्दा पर राज्य-सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया के बारे में अब तक कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

रेलवे कैंटीन

२०३३. श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या

रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सामुदायिक तथा सहकार मंत्रालय ने जो एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया था उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सभी रेलवे कैंटीनों को ठेकेदारों द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली कैंटीनों को भी, सहकारी समितियों में बदलने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे मंत्रालय इस पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी हाँ। अध्ययन दल ने सिफारिश की है कि इस समय जो कैंटीन विभाग या ठेकेदारों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं उनको सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय और उसे अगले तीन वर्षों में पूरा किया जाय।

(ख) रेलों में अधिकतर कैंटीन पहले ही से कर्मचारियों द्वारा सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाई जा रही हैं। ठेकेदारों द्वारा

संचालित कैंटीनों को, जिनकी संख्या ३१-३-६२ को ६ थी, अध्ययन दल द्वारा मुझायी गयी अवधि में सहकारिता के आधार पर कर्मचारियों के प्रबन्ध में लाने के लिए यथासम्भव उपाय किये जायेंगे। विभाग द्वारा संचालित कैंटीनों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनकी संख्या ३१-३-६२ को १२ थी, कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

Production of Jute ..

2034. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to entrust the production of jute to a joint development board; and

(b) if so, how much money is proposed to be set apart for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Jute Development Board is under Government's consideration. No decision has, however, been taken in the matter so far.

Development of Fisheries

2035. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance asked for from the Centre by the Kerala Government for developing fisheries in 1962-63;

(b) whether the entire amount was sanctioned;

(c) whether the amount sanctioned was spent during that period and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any portion of the amount was exclusively allocated for deep sea fishing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be

placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

टेलीफोन पर स्त्रियों को तंग करना

२०३६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अज्ञात व्यक्तियों द्वारा टेलीफोनों पर महिलाओं एवं लड़कियों को तंग किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निराकरण के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) शिकायत मिलने पर उस टेलीफोन नम्बर पर देखरेख रखी जाती है। यदि ऐसे काल पाये जाते हैं तो जिस टेलीफोन से वह काल किया जाता है उसका पता लगाया जाता है और भारतीय तार नियमों की धारा ४२७ तथा ४२९ के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कारवाई की जाती है।

अखिल भारतीय गेहूं अनुसन्धानकर्ताओं की गोष्ठी

२०३७. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, १९६३ में दिल्ली में गेहूं अनुसन्धानकर्ताओं की गोष्ठी हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या देश में गेहूं की पैदावार बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय लिये गये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) गोष्ठी में की गई सिफारिशों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT—1753/63]

Tourist Information Office at Wellington Island

2038. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tourist information Office at Wellington Island in Kerala has been abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the State Government was consulted in the matter and if so, their reaction?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). In January 1963 a reference was made to the Kerala Government asking them whether they would like to take over the control of the Tourist Office at Cochin and run it as part of their own tourist organisation. The State Government have replied that they do not propose to do so. The matter is receiving further consideration.

Sugarcane Price paid by Factories

2039. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special officer has been appointed by Government to fix with retrospective effect the price of sugarcane supplied by cane cultivators to sugar factories;

(b) whether bonus in respect of the cane supplied to some factories of the

Parry and Company Ltd. has been paid on the condition that if a higher price is fixed for the cane already supplied, the difference will be paid to the cultivators and if a lower price is fixed the cultivators would not be asked to return any amount paid to them by way of bonus;

(c) whether bonus to the cane cultivators who supplied cane to the Nillikuppam factory has not been paid at all, either on the same or other conditions; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes Sir; an Authority called the Sugarcane (Additional) Price Fixation Authority has been constituted for this purpose.

(b) Yes Sir; two factories of M/s. Parry and Company paid additional amounts to the cane growers on this condition.

(c) The Nellikuppam Sugar Factory made additional payments of Rs. 3.50 per ton to the cane growers for the season 1958-59 on the condition that the amount paid would be adjustable against the amount that may be found due under the Price Linking Formula.

(d) Does not arise

Narrow Gauge Railways in Gujarat

2040. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new locomotives, carriages and wagons have been added to the rolling stock on the narrow gauge railways falling within the limits of Gujarat State during the last three years;

(b) the mileage of the above railway that is being converted to metre-gauge or broad-gauge; and

(c) whether any reforms regarding the provision of water, lighting and other amenities have been made on the above railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) 44 Coaches and 218 Wagons have been added during the last three years viz., 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63. No new locomotives were, however, put on line during this period.

(b) Nil.

(c) With a view to improve the existing arrangements relating to water, lighting and other amenities, the following have been programmed/provided during the last three years:—

1. Water facilities at 28 stations. (23 completed, 2 in progress and 3 to be taken in hand).
2. Extension/improvements to platforms, provision of waiting halls, benches, public conveniences etc., at 44 stations. (31 completed, 9 in progress and 4 to be taken in hand).
3. Electrification of 10 stations (completed).
4. Improvement to the existing lighting arrangements at 3 stations. (2 completed and one to be taken in hand).
5. Provision of fans on 33 Narrow Gauge Coaches (Work in progress).

Groundnut Cultivation

2041. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special measures have recently been taken to extend the cultivation of groundnuts; and

(b) if so, what?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) In addition to the general development measures already taken for increasing the production of groundnuts, a scheme, on the lines of the

Package Programme, for increasing the production of groundnuts in eight units, one each in the States of Maharashtra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and two in Mysore, by adoption of intensive cultivation measures including supply of improved seeds, fertilisers, plant protection appliances, irrigation and credit facilities has been started from 1962-63, for a period of four years, at a cost of Rs. 15.19 lakhs (recurring) to be borne by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee. The non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.24 lakhs on the scheme is to be borne by the respective State Governments. It is expected that 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. additional groundnut production would be achieved in these units.

In addition to the above eight units, proposals for setting up of 26 more such units during 1963-64 have been formulated by the 9 important groundnut growing States, out of which 10 units have been put into operation so far. The recurring expenditure on these additional units will be shared between the Government of India and the State Governments on 50:50 basis.

The number of units will be further increased in the remaining years of the Third Five Year Plan depending on the progress made by States in the implementation of the existing units.

पूडरी आउट एजन्सी

२०४२. श्री राम सेवक यादव क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के कैथल स्टेशन से संबंधित पूडरी आउट एजन्सी कब खाली की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पूडर आउट एजन्सी से कोई भी व्यापार अपना माल रेलवे द्वारा कहीं नहीं भजता ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि कैथल के व्यापारियों का माल पूडरी आउट एजन्सी से बुक होता है और माल कैथल मण्डी से पूडरी आउट एजन्सी न जाकर सीधा कैथल स्टेशन पर जाता रहा है किन्तु केवल दिल्ली ही पूडरी आउट एजन्सी से काटी जाती रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह एजन्सी पूडरी की बजाय कैथल में क्यों नहीं खोल गई ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) १० जून, १९६१

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि पूडरी आउट एजन्सी के केवल कैथल के व्यापारियों का माल बुक किया जाता है । लेकिन रेल प्रशासन के नोटिस में यह बात है कि कुछ मामलों में यद्यपि माल पूडरी में आउट एजन्सी में बुक किया गया पर वास्तव वह कैथल मंडी से उठाया गया । रेल इस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

(घ) ऐसे स्थानों पर आउट एजेंसियां नहीं खोली जातीं, जो रेल पथों के निकट हैं ।

Import of Dairy Products

2043. Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import dairy products from U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of such production in our country;

(d) whether Government have formulated any additional schemes in order to reduce the import of such dairy products?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes. A request has been made to the United

State authorities to allocate 4,800 tonnes of spray dried skim milk under PL 480 programme. This is required for the preparation of low cost milk for supply to vulnerable population through Government milk schemes functioning at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Madras.

(c) Two factories have been established at Anand and Amritsar for producing about 1,500 tonnes of skim milk powder each annually. These factories are expected to reach the production of about 1,200 tonnes by end of 1963.

(d) Yes. The third factory has been set up at Rajkot to produce about 600 tonnes of skim milk powder annually. Production of skim milk powder is expected to commence by early 1964. Three other factories are being set up at Mehsana, Anand and Vijayawada under the dairy development programme. These factories have been planned for the total annual production of 5,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and are expected to go into production during 1964-65. Additionally, two factories are being established in the private sector for producing about 4,450 tonnes of milk powder annually under licence granted by the Ministry of Industries. These factories are expected to start functioning in 1965-66.

Integrated Degree Course in Agriculture

2044. { Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the introduction of an integrated degree course in Agriculture with provision for specialisation in Coffee;

(b) if so, the college selected for this purpose and when the course will commence; and

(c) the contribution of the Coffee Board towards implementation of this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Mathura-Aligarh Railway Line

2045. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a broad-gauge railway line from Mathura to Aligarh via Vrindaban and Khair; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Barhan-Etah Railway Line

2046. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the railway line from Barhan to Etah via Jalesar (Northern Zone) was constructed;

(b) whether the line has been yielding any profits;

(c) if not, what is the annual loss;

(d) whether it is a fact that the loss, if any, is due to unnecessary length of the line or to line not having been joined to any important existing line; and

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to extend this line either to Kasganj or Kaimganj via Jaithra and Aliganj on the North Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) The construction work was started in the month of October, 1956. The

line was completed and opened to traffic on 18-1-1959.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The annual loss since the date of opening for traffic is as under:—

1959-60.	Rs. 579788
1960-61.	Rs. 484817
1961-62.	Rs. 582363

(d) No.

(e) No.

Framing of Cooperative Laws

2047. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the progress made by the States in framing cooperative laws on the lines of the Model Bill prepared by the Committee on Cooperative Law?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madras, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore and Jammu & Kashmir have enacted new Cooperative Laws. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has finalised its cooperative Societies Bill in the light of the report of the select committee of the State Legislature. In Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Rajasthan the drafting of the Cooperative Societies Bills is not yet complete. The Government of Bihar had constituted a law committee to review their existing Act and to suggest amendments required therein. The committee has since been reconstituted by the State Government and it is preparing a draft bill.

Underground Bridge at Warangal

2048. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the construction of underground bridge at Warangal;

(b) if so, when the project will be taken in hand; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have finally agreed to bear the cost of providing an under-bridge at Kms. 333-334 near Warangal. An estimate for the work has accordingly been sanctioned by the Central Railway administration.

(b) As soon as the State Government arranges necessary funds and acquires land for the work.

(c) Approximately Rs. 2,25,457 chargeable to the State Government.

नई दिल्ली की रोहतक रोड पर यातायात

२०४६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें विदित है कि नई दिल्ली में रोहतक रोड पर यातायात की इतनी भीड़ रहती है कि वहां कई दुर्घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को इस आशय के जापन मिले हैं कि पुरानी रोहतक रोड को रेलवे लाइन के दूसरी ओर नई रोहतक रोड के समानान्तर शकूरबस्ती रेलवे स्टेशन तक बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मांग के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से मंगाई गयी है और उसके प्राप्त होते ही उसे समा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायगा ।

Navigational Facilities for Jet Flights

2050. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is planned to augment navigational facilities for jet flight operations on the principal routes of India's three international airports at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta by installing non-directional beacons having long ranges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir. The existing non-directional beacons at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta are considered to be adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Link to Jhalawar City

2051. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to link Jhalawar city (Rajasthan) by Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Accident on Eastern Railway

2052. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that between 12th and 28th August, 1963 three fatal accidents involving goods trains took place on the Eastern Railway at places situated in West Bengal;

(b) the number and nature of casualties inflicted; and

(c) the reasons for so many accidents within a period of two weeks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) 8 persons were killed and 12 received injuries.

(c) Failure of Railway Staff.

कांच की चूड़ियां

२०५३. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने किरोजाबाद स्टेशन से यात्रियों को सामान के साथ चूड़ियां ले जाने पर रोक लगायी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्यों ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई कानून बनाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) स्थूल सामान के रूप में यात्रियों को अपने साथ डिब्बे में शीशे की चूड़ियां ले जाने की आज्ञा नहीं है ।

(ख) ऐसा इसलिए किया जाता है ताकि दूसरे यात्रियों को असुविधा न हो और डिब्बे के उपलब्ध स्थान में कोई कमी न होने पाए ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Theft of Postal Cash

**2054. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Post Office cash overseer, who was carrying a bag containing Rs. 10,000 was way-laid by two persons in Moradabad on 2nd September, 1963; and

(b) if so, whether the persons have been arrested?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir, not yet. The case is under enquiry by the Police and departmental authorities.

Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh

2055. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sugar mills are proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh on a cooperative basis during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the locations selected; and

(c) the quantum of aid offered by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). 8 applications have been received for the establishment of cooperative sugar factories in Madhya Pradesh in Morena, Indore, Hoshangabad, Tikamgarh, Jabalpur, Shivpuri, Betul and Chhindwara Districts. These are under examination.

(c) Government gives a matching amount as share capital upto Rs. 25 lakhs, according to collection by members.

Targets of Cooperative Sector

2056. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the targets of cooperative sector of Third Plan have been fixed without prior consultation with the Apex cooperative institutions of each State; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the good offices of cooperative institutions of many States are not being utilised

in preparing annual break-ups of the plan and executing them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). In the Working Group on Co-operation set up by the Central Government which formulated programmes for the Third Plan, there were seven non-official Co-operators representing National and Apex Co-operative organisations. Instructions were also issued to the State Governments to devise suitable machinery for constant inter-change of views with non-official Co-operators so as to enlist the full support of the people and their leaders in drawing up as well as in carrying out Plans of Co-operative Development. The State Governments of Madras, Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have consulted their Apex Co-operative Institutions in drawing up their Co-operative Plans and have also been using the good offices of these institutions in preparing annual break-ups of the plan and in executing them. Replies from other States are awaited.

Fire Fighting Services at Airports

2057. Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to see that the inadequacy of equipment and lack of training in personnel in the fire-fighting service at all major airports in India, is speeded to the optimum level; and

(b) the number of major airports which so far lack any such fire-fighting facilities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Fire fighting facilities are available at all the major airports. Action for improving them further in respect of equipment and trained personnel is under active consideration.

Goods Traffic

2058. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods traffic on railways has gone down below expectations and has been comparatively less this year than that of the last year;

(b) if so, the figures of goods traffic carried by railways during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) the type of goods which account for the decrease?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

काजीपेट स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

२०५९. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ७ मई, १९६३ को काजीपेट स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी की टक्कर हो जाने के कारण दक्षिण की ओर जाने वाली सभी गाड़ियां लेट हो गईं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) रेलवे को कितनी हानि पहुंची ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) ६-५-६३ को काजीपेट में एक माल गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गयी, जिसकी बज से दक्षिण जाने वाली तीन गाड़ियां सिकन्दराबाद-वाडी-रायचूर के रास्ते भेजी गयीं और लेट हो गयीं ।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि एक माल डिब्बे का बायीं ओर का अगला ब्रेक बीम हैंगर निकल गया और काजीपेट याड में कांटों की कैची की हील में थोड़ी देर फंस गया ।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग ६५९५ रुपये की क्षति हुई ।

लाडनूँ रेलवे स्टेशन

२०६०. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्लेटफार्म पर शेड बनाने का सामान लाडनूँ रेलवे स्टेशन पर गत तीन-चार वर्ष से पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभी तक शेड न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं । शेड बनाने का सामान निर्माण-स्थल पर अभी जनवरी, १९६३ में प्राप्त हुआ ।

(ख) काम हो रहा है और इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

रेलवे के लिये फिश प्लेटें

२०६१. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के लिये फिश प्लेटें अब भारत में ही बनाई जायेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस काम के लिये कोई नया कारखाना लगाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां और किसके सहयोग से और उस पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [पत्रिकालय र. ३। ११. ये सख्या L.T-1743/63]

जहाजों की टक्कर से गेहूं का नष्ट हो जाना

२०६२ { श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमेरीका से जो गेहूं भारत आ रहा था, २ जहाजों के टकरा जाने से उसमें से काफी गेहूं नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका मुआवजा कौन देगा ; और

(ग) जो गेहूं नष्ट हुआ वह कितन रुपय का था ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थोमस) : (क) से (ग). एक जहाज जो हमारा लगभग १०,१७५ टन अमेरीकी गेहूं ला रहा था २३ अगस्त, १९६३ को स्वज के निकट एक दूसरे जहाज से टकरा गया । एक अस्थायी अनुमान के अनुसार लगभग १६०० टन गेहूं के खराब होन या नष्ट हो जाने की सम्भावना है । इस मात्रा का मूल्य ५ लाख रुपये के आसपास होगा । सम्बन्धित कानून के अधीन, जहाज के मालिकों से अपने नुकसान की वसूली के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

भेंसों का निर्यात

२०६३ { श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री राम हरल्ल यादव :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत फिलिपाइन्स को कुछ भेंसों का निर्यात कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका भुगतान किस प्रकार लिया जायेगा ;

(ग) यह कब भेजी जायेंगी ; और

(घ) जब कि हमारे यहां दूध की कमी है, तो भेंसों का निर्यात करने का क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थोमस) : (क) से (ग). भारत से कुछ दुधारु पशुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में पूछ-ताछ की गई थी । उसके उत्तर में फिलिपाइन स्थित हमारे राजदूत को सूचित किया गया है कि भारत से सभी प्रमुख नस्लों के पशुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है परन्तु सद्भावना के नाते १०-१५ पशु तथा कुछ भेंसे देने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे । फिलिपाइन सरकार की ओर से इतनी संख्या के लिये उत्सुकता प्रकट करने पर ही पशुओं के परिवहन तथा भुगतान के विषय में प्रश्न उत्पन्न होगा ।

(घ) भारत से पशुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध है परन्तु मैत्री सम्बन्ध बनाये रखने के लिये विदेशी सरकारों की प्रार्थना पर कभी-कभी बहुत थोड़े से पशुओं के निर्यात की अनुमति दे दी जाती है ।

Scarcity of Rice in Delhi

2064. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of coarse rice in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Some shortage of coarse rice was felt and arrangements have been made for the import of 1,000 tonnes of Grade III rice from U.P. Government stocks and for its sale in Delhi to consumers through

selected retailers and cooperative stores at prescribed retail prices.

Railway Stations at Ahmedabad

2065. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by the Western Railway with regard to the re-modelling scheme of the broad gauge and metre gauge railway stations at Ahmedabad;

(b) whether any other scheme was also prepared departmentally by the Western Railway for remodelling of the same stations;

(c) the difference in the cost and layout between the two schemes; and

(d) whether a scheme prepared by the Committee has been turned down by the Western Railway and its own scheme is being put into operation at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). A statement, giving information, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1754/63*].

Movement of Wagons on N.E.F. Railway

2066. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the slow movement of wagons containing essential food-stuffs and other essential goods on the North-East Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, how many complaints, if any, have been received by the authorities regarding the late delivery of consignments and in deteriorated condition on that Railway since January 1963 and in how many such cases damages have been paid; and

(c) the action being taken to ensure efficient movement of wagons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). There has been some delay in transit to wagons for N.E.F. Railway. Such detentions, however, have taken place to wagons in general, including sometimes to wagons load with foodgrains and other essential goods. Railways are not responsible for these delays and have in fact pushed foodgrains and other essential traffic to destinations in preference over other traffic.

Ever since the onset of Emergency, traffic moving for destinations east of Siliguri has had to be stepped up almost entirely without notice. Very sustained and special drive has already brought about a near 60 per cent increase in this movement. Unfortunately, however, the increased rail movement has not been matched with any corresponding augmentation of unloading capacity by the consignees at the destination stations. Whatever slowing down of traffic that has taken place, therefore, has been due to inordinate delays in the release of wagons already placed for unloading at destination stations.

It will be appreciated that unless wagons already placed for unloading are released, additional placements cannot be arranged and wagons on move have to be detained en route.

Some detentions in the last few months have also taken place on account of floods and other similar unavoidable factors.

To facilitate movement of essential products, bulk loading is now arranged so that movement of full train loads can be watched right upto the destination. The State Government and other authorities have also been requested to develop adequate terminal facilities so that increased arrivals can be quickly unloaded and do not block back further movement.

921 claims were received during January to July, 1963 on account of delivery of foodstuffs and other essen-

tial goods in damaged condition, out of which 693 claims were paid and damages were mostly due to wet.

Orissa P. & T. Circle

2067. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1094 on the 11th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the inclusion of Koraput, Rourkela and Jharsuguda areas under the Jurisdiction of Orissa Posts and Telegraphs Circle ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) All tele-communication assets which fall within the jurisdiction of Orissa State but were maintained by P&T Circles have been transferred to the Orissa P&T Circle.

Flying Clubs

2068. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flying clubs operating at present in Orissa;

(b) the number of new flying clubs proposed to be established in Orissa during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the nature and extent of Central assistance being given to the existing flying clubs of the State in view of national emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) There is only one Flying Clubs in Orissa, which operates from Bhubaneswar.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Orissa Flying Club at Bhubaneswar is not engaged in the training of pilots for the Air Force, in connection with the present emergency; as such the question of giving it any assistance on this account does not arise.

Sale of Cheap Food Packets

2069. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of cheap food packets, vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian, has been discontinued in Allahabad and other stations of Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). The sale of cheap food packets referred to by the Member has been discontinued from some stations on the Northern Railway and from dates as indicated below:—

Name of station	Date from which discontinued
D lhi	December, 58.
Pathankot	10.10.1959
Luckn w	1.7.1960
Varanasi	1.7.1960
Meerabad	11.7.1960
Allahabad	11.9.1960
Tundla	4.11.1961.

There were poor sales and on certain days, there was no sale at all. The food packets did not gain popularity with the passengers in the North who have been found to prefer food being served hot.

Inspection of Railway Tracks

2070. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Railway Inspectorate are no longer charged

with the duty of carrying out periodical inspection of Railway tracks; and

(b) whether such a practice is in contravention of the provisions of the Railway Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) From the year 1953, the Government Inspectors of Railways, now re-designated as Additional Commissioners of Railway Safety, are not required to carry out the annual routine inspections of Government Railways but they can carry out such inspections of a railway or any section of a railway as they may deem fit to study all or any particular aspects of Railway working. They may also join the General Manager and Heads of Departments in their inspection tours of the Railway. In the case of Company managed Railways, they carry out the annual inspections as before.

(b) No.

Bridge on Narmada at Burmhan

2071. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the road bridge on the Narmada river at Burmhan, Narsinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh, is progressing according to Schedule; and

(b) if so, when the bridge will be declared open to traffic?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The target date for the completion of this bridge as originally fixed was end of May, 1963. There has been some unforeseen delay in the completion of this bridge due to (i) general strike of truck owners in Madhya Pradesh (ii) unexpected heavy winter floods in December, 1962, and (iii) certain modifications in the design of foundations to suit the nature of rock actually met during construction. The revised target for completion is now December, 1963

and the work is progressing according to this schedule.

(b) It is likely to be opened to traffic early next year.

Bridge on Narmada near Hoshangabad

2072. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the road bridge over the Narmada river near Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh is proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, when the bridge will be declared open to traffic; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The construction of the bridge over the river Narmada near Hoshangabad is a State project. But the Government of India have made a grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 13.34 lakhs for this bridge.

Foundations and piers of the bridge have been completed. Further progress is held up due to non-availability of some 3 mm. diameter High Tensile Steel required in the work. Alternatives to the use of this size of wire are, however, under consideration of the State Government. Information about these details have been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Issue of Railway Tickets

2073. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that railway tickets are not being issued to passengers entraining at stations between Karak-Bel and Gotegaon on the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) when tickets will commence to be issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no station between Karak-Bel and Gotegeon on Central Railway.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Deluxe Cars

2073A. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any practice to allot Deluxe Cars of foreign Diplomats, who leave India, to travel agencies through State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the number of such cars allotted to different travel agencies during 1962-63?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Sri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A selection of 50 cars was offered to the Travel Agencies out of which only 6 cars have been selected by them for use as tourist taxis.

कृषि योजनाओं के लिए सीमेंट

२०७३. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **स्वा. तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कृषि योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कृषकों को सीमेंट नहीं मिल पाता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक हिदायतें दी गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वा. तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सभग सिंह) (क) सीमेंट की सामान्य कमी के कारण कृषि कार्यों के लिए सम्भरण अपर्याप्त रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) : राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने धोक नियतन में से कृषि कार्यों के लिए सीमेंट की एक निश्चित मात्रा सुरक्षित करें । राज्य सरकारों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि इस प्रकार सुरक्षित की गई सीमेंट की मात्रा का केवल कृषि विकास योजनाओं में ही उपयोग होता है । उन्हें मलाह दी गई है कि स्वीकृत कृषि कार्यक्रमों (लघु सिंचाई, गोदाम निर्माण आदि) के लिए निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्यों के आधार पर विशिष्ट मात्राएँ निश्चित कर दी जायें तथा उसके लिए एक राशि का नियतन कर दिया जाये । राज्य सरकारों ने सीमित उपलब्ध सप्लाई में से कृषकों की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए यथासम्भव कदम उठाये हैं ।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1951 DATED 16TH APRIL, 1963

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I lay a copy of the statement correcting answer to Unstarred Question No. 1951 dated 16-4-

STATEMENT

In reply to the unstarred question No. 1951 by Shri G. Mohanty on the 16th April, 1963, a statement containing the following information was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport, Shri B. Bhagavati:—

(a) The distance between the two connecting points of the National Highway (No. 5) passing near Bhadrak Town is 11880 ft. as per old alignment and 12998 as per new alignment.

(b) The area of the land required to be acquired is 27.2 acres as per

old alignment and 59.8 acres as per new alignment.

(c) Details of acquisition costs are not yet available. Approximately they are likely to be Rs. 13.60 lakhs as per old alignment and Rs. 5.98 lakhs as per new alignment.

The correct information is as under:—

(a) The distance between the two connecting points of the National Highway No. 5 passing near Bhadrak Town is 11880 ft. as per old alignment and 12000 ft. as per new alignment.

(b) The area of the land required to be acquired is 27.40 acres as per old alignment and 74.04 acres as per new alignment.

(c) Details of acquisition costs are not available. They are likely to be Rs. 7.16 lakhs as per old alignment and Rs. 2.98 lakhs as per new alignment.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान निम्नप्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के एक विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :—

“उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब, दिल्ली और देश के अन्य भागों में जल की बाढ़ से उत्पन्न स्थिति।”

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a statement explaining the flood situation in the country up till very recently. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1733/63.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I make one submission? This statement which has been laid on the

Table, I suppose, will deal with the position in all the States. I would suggest that a two-hour discussion might kindly be allowed on this.

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different thing. Have hon. Members any questions to ask now? If they want to study it first, then I can give them time to put questions.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है इस पर अगर चर्चा हो जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं चर्चा का इरार तो नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि इस बारे में देखना होगा। लेकिन इस स्टेटमेंट को स्टडी कर लेने के बाद यह सोचा जा सकता है कि इस पर एक एक, सवाल करना ठीक रहेगा या इस पर चर्चा चलाना ठीक रहेगा इस को देख लिया जायगा। आज तो इस स्टेटमेंट को तमाम मेम्बरों में सरकुलेट कर दिया जायगा।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Can we not ask some questions on this now?

Mr. Speaker: If, again, this is to come up, then that would be the proper time for putting questions.

12.09½ hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING-ATTENTION. NOTICES

Mr. Speaker: I have received some notices of adjournment motions and calling-attention-notices about Pakistan firing on the Karimganj border in Assam. I can only say just this much to the hon. Members who have given these notices, that we are already having the debate on external affairs, and I would particularly request the hon. Prime Minister to take note of these and refer to this matter specifically when he is making his reply so that it might be answered.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में मेरा क ना य है कि उस स्थिति में हम लोगों को क्वेस्टियन पूछने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह डीबेट तो इन्टरनेशनल सिटुएशन के बारे में है । इस में क्वेस्टियन पूछने का हमारा राइट नहीं रहता है । इसलिए इस प्रश्न के लिये अलग समय दिया जाना चाहिए ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : इस प्रकार हमारा प्रश्न पूछने का अधिकार खत्म हो जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट के बाद कोई सवाल पूछने की जरूरत हुई, तो मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दे दूंगा, जिन्होंने इस बारे में अपने नाम दिये हैं और जिन के नाम मेरे पास हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This firing on the Lathidilla-Dumabari sector of the Assam-East Pakistan border is not an easy matter. It is not a very simple matter..

Mr. Speaker: Did I say that it was an easy matter?

Shri Hem Barua: The Pakistanis hoisted their flag in this area....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Now they have followed it up by ceaseless firing..

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what the notices are about.

Shri Hem Barua: Therefore, I say that there should be a statement on this. Apart from the Prime Minister's reply to the debate on foreign affairs, there should be an independent statement, and then we must be given an opportunity, because this is a very serious matter..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He continues speaking even after he has resumed his seat.

Shri Bade: This is a very strange procedure you are adopting. The call attention motion is there. But you are giving a decision that it will be replied to by the Prime Minister in the end. This is a matter of our right.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not all at a time.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Arising out of the observation that he has made, with which I do not agree, I think there is considerable force in the objection raised to the suggestion that you have made. I would like to have this treated separate from the debate on external affairs and the reply that the Prime Minister is expected to give. This is one of the, I do not know how many scores of, topics which he has got to deal with in his reply.

Mr. Speaker: I will keep that under consideration. If the need is felt that it ought to be taken up separately, I will decide.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek a clarification from you? Have you admitted this motion or not? If you have, under the rules.....

Shri Ranga: He is keeping it under suspension.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I have said that I will consider that.

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो आप एक नई परम्परा डाल रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने क्या नई परम्परा डाली है ? मैंने कहा कि चूंकि इस वक्त वही डिस्कशन चल रहा है, इसलिए इस सवाल को अलाहिदा न लिया जाये । जब इस बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर सा ब का स्टेटमेंट हो जायगा, तो हम देखेंगे कि कोई सवाल पूछने की जरूरत है या नहीं । अगर जरूरत हुई, तो मैं माननीय सदस्यों को

जिन के नाम मेरे पास हैं, सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दे दूंगा। इस के बावजूद माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कोई नई परम्परा डाली जा रही है।

श्री बड़ें : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि आप ने इस कॉलिंग-एटेंशन नोटिस को रेफर नहीं किया है, इसलिए अलग अवसर देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि इस वक्त वही डिस्कशन चल रहा है। क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि इस बिना पर इस को रेफर कर दूं?

श्री बड़ें : अगर आप उस को रेफर कर देते हैं, तो वह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि आप रेफर नहीं करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य शायद मेरे दिल को ज्यादा जानते होंगे। मैं नहीं जानता कि मैं इस बारे में शोर हूं। पेपर्स टु बि लेड आन दि टेबल।

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS RE: DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers pertaining to the Delhi Road Transport Authority:

- (i) (a) Operational and Profit and Loss Accounts (Bus Division) for the period from the 1st to 6th April, 1958.
- (b) Balance Sheet (Bus Division) as on the 6th April, 1958.
- (c) Profit and Loss Accounts (Tramways Wing) of the period from the 1st to 6th April, 1958.

(d) Balance Sheet (Tramways Wing) as on the 6th April, 1958.

(e) Particulars of Liabilities as on the 6th April, 1958.

(f) Audit Report on the accounts for the period from the 1st to 6th April, 1958.

(ii) Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned as (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1734/63].

PERSONAL INJURIES (EMERGENCY) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Personal Injuries (Emergency) Amendment Regulations, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 2543 dated the 7th September, 1963, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1735/63].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. SO 1705 dated the 22nd June 1963, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1736/63].

12.14 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE 14TH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (P & T),

[Shri Tyagi]
1961-62 and Audit Report (P & T),
1963.

12.15 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg

to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence-Military Engineer Services.

12:15½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Sixth Report have recommended that leave of

absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar | (i) 18th February to 6th May, 1963 (Fourth Session)—absence condoned;
(ii) 7th May, 1963 (Fourth Session)—leave granted. |
| (2) Shri R. Umanath | 6th April to 7th May, 1963 (Fourth Session). |
| (3) Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagaram | 13th August to 20th September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |
| (4) Shri Jai Bahadur Singh | 13th August to 20th September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |
| (5) Shri A. Nesamony | 13th August to 20th September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |
| (6) Shri Mu'das Bhudardas Vaishya | 13th August to 20th September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |
| (7) Shri S. C. Balakrishnan | 13th August to 1st September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |
| (8) Shri Govind Hari Deshpande | 13th August to 12th September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |
| (9) Shri Dasaratha Deb | 13th August to 20th September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |
| (10) Shri Biren Dutta | 13th August to 20th September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |
| (11) Shri Ghyasuddin Ahmad | 13th August to 20th September, 1963 (Fifth Session). |

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I would like to say a word. Anxiety is deepening about the condition of our colleague, Shri Muthuramalinga Thevar, and we hope and pray that he would be restored to normal health and join us here ere long. May I invite your attention to what you said on the 7th May, the last day of the last Budget session, in this connection. That point was raised on that day and you were pleased to observe as follows. I will read out the operative part of your observations.

Mr. Speaker: Relevant part.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What we say may sometime be irrelevant. But it can never be irrelevant, what you say. How dare I say that... (Interruptions.) At that time you said:

"I will ask the Chairman of the Committee and he may take suitable steps to ensure that some information reaches him and it is guaranteed that after getting the information he either sends us a reply or his condition is made known to us so that the House might be in a position to take a decision."

You decided at that time in agreement with the House that no decision need be taken. Today also we do not want to take any decision about this matter. During very long discussion that followed on that day,—I do not want to repeat it—it was submitted by some of us that the decision of the House might be communicated to him and one Member suggested that a copy of the proceedings of that date relating to that matter might be sent to him and the State Government of Madras may also be requested to see what illness he is suffering from, whether he is seriously ill and that proper arrangements also be made for his treatment so that he may be

cured ere long and join here. I should like to know what the Chairman has done in this matter in consonance with the wishes of the House.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): After the discussion on the report and the observations that were made on that report, I got in touch with Mr. Thevar and I wrote him a personal letter and I persuaded one of his relations to go and see him and find out what his condition was at that moment. His relation replied back to my letter and said that he would not permit anybody to see him; he is in a hospital and he will not take any other medicine except homoeopathic medicine and he is suffering—he told me, I do not know whether it is correct or not—from stone in the gall bladder or something like that. Still he is in the hospital. That is my information.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Did he get in touch with the Madras Government?

Mr. Speaker: The House desired that the State Government might be contacted and asked to indicate what ailment he is suffering from and how soon he would recover. Has that been done?

Shri Khadilkar: No. The Office received a communication immediately after that that he would be attending the House later on. In view of that I did not write to the Madras Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that the Chairman himself, or, if he is too busy, some Member or representative of this Committee might be asked by you to take the trouble of going down wherever or whichever hospital he is in and see him? He is our colleague I request the Chairman of the Committee to take action in the matter. I hope it would be done. I think we should do it in fairness to him. If some hon. Member or the Chairman of the Committee goes to see him, it would be good. Or, if the Minister of

6515 **Slum Areas (Improve- SEPTEMBER 17, 1963 Motion re: International 6516
ment and Clearance)
Amendment Bill**

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Parliamentary Affairs himself goes, it will be best. I shall accompany him if necessary. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think I need not worry any hon. Member to go and see him in the hospital. At least we ought to take some final decision in the matter, though not today. We must be having his address here. So, a registered communication may be addressed to him, that if he does not give all the reasons and a certificate from some high medical officer—must be a Civil Surgeon at least—certifying that he is still suffering from illness and he is expected to recover soon, then, probably the House might have to consider whether further extension of leave is to be granted or not, because we have been giving him this leave for so long a time, and therefore there ought to be some end to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not taken his oath. He has not been sworn in as a Member even.

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member will agree that today at least we may approve it. I take it that the House agrees to the report of the Committee.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members concerned will be informed accordingly.

12.21 hrs.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I introduce the Bill.

12.22 hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—(Contd.)

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 16th September, 1963, namely:—

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

and also further consideration of the substitute motion moved The time allotted was eight hours. Four hours and 30 minutes have been spent and three hours and 30 minutes remain. We start at about 12.30. Therefore, can I ask the hon. Prime Minister to reply at 4 O'clock? The remaining three hours and 30 minutes would be concluded at 4 O'clock. If it is convenient for him to reply at 4 O'clock, I will request him to reply then and call him at that moment.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Just as you like, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: So, the reply will be at 4 O'clock today.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 17-9-1963.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir I think you very much for giving me an opportunity to make a few remarks while participating in this debate. It seems to me that we are very frequently taking stock of this situation; the no-confidence motion has provided us with an opportunity to go into the details of this subject matter, but still, the concern of the House about foreign affairs seems to be very serious. I think there is no harm if we go on discussing these things every now and then, because the world is changing, we are also changing and yesterday our Prime Minister had also referred to the change in world affairs and the world psychology and also in the psychology of the Opposition Members I think that it is worth-while taking stock of the situation and also of the attitude; that are prevalent in the world situation.

But I fail to understand when Dr. Lohia yesterday remarked, while intervening in the Prime Minister's speech, that it was *पिता पिताय* I fail to understand how the Opposition Members who are still sticking to the old ways of thinking, who are still living in the same illusory idea about international situation, who have nothing else, no other criteria, no other measuring rod to examine the foreign policy but the same old precepts that were prevalent in the fifties should come out with the remark that the Prime Minister does not change, that he makes *पिता पिताय*

बयान or something like that. I do not want to dilate on this matter, but I am really surprised that an eminent doctor, an eminent Ph.D. from a university should indulge in these remarks.

So far as the House is concerned, I find that hon. Members try to keep their remarks within a reasonable limit, but the House has also to take into consideration the remarks that are made outside, the persistent propaganda made against the Prime Minister and our foreign policy in the

press. Most of the press in somehow or other associated with the parties that are represented in this House. I do not understand why a persistent propaganda should be carried on against anybody in this House. This is not a personal policy. The whole nation has endorsed this policy; not only the nation, but all right-thinking people throughout the world have endorsed this policy. If people had cared to understand the trends in American foreign policy, the trends in American public opinion and the trends in the western world, they would have noticed, if they had cared to read between the lines, that the world has begun to appreciate our stand in world affairs not now, but even in the fifties. There was some kind of appreciation of our foreign policy and it was coming to us in some form or other. Cumulatively it came to us in the form of a prestige that our country enjoys outside.

All those who have cared to go outside and find for themselves how the people of the world in general, how the intellectuals in different universities and in different other vocations view Indian foreign policy or the stand taken by the Prime Minister on various matters, would have understood that it is only a section of western opinion which is formally connected with the Government or with certain agency that was against our foreign policy, that was condemning us. It was the Dulles period when neutrality was considered to be a sin. It was that period in which this propaganda was carried on by a section of the western press. I do not condemn the western people as such. They are not all colonials. There have been healthy trends in the western world even in the 19th century when the industrialised countries of Europe started on the plan of imperialism and colony-building.

So, I think that if we had cared to understand why India enjoys such high prestige in the world, in the

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

eyes of the people, we would have known that though we have not achieved something remarkable in our internal affairs, it was only one thing that might have given credit to India and that was the way India achieved freedom. But after that, it was the Indian foreign policy, the stand taken by our Government in various matters that brought this prestige and regard from the people of the world. Therefore, to carry on a persistent attack against this achievement of Indian national life is something that is not easily understood. We have to go deep into the matter to find out the reasons why this attack is going on in this country.

While speaking on the Chinese aggression, I have said that sometimes I feel that there is an echo of that section of the western press in this country and the same sentiments, the same type of criticism, the same language is echoed in a section of Indian press also. Some of these opinions, some of this criticism, this type of condemnation and vilification percolates into this House also. As I have said, the Members try to keep themselves within reasonable limits. When they make an aggressive attack, they keep it within broad parliamentary language. But the outside attack should also be considered. The House must take into consideration the fact that the outside attack is not only something wanton, but something inspired, something that has some source of inspiration, maybe inside this country or maybe outside this country.

So, Sir, I have only one observation to make about this motive of persistent attack against our Government and against the Prime Minister personally, that these people are living in a peculiar kind of illusion of power politics. They thought that our foreign policy was our weakest spot and therefore if they go on attacking our foreign policy and if there is some tension on the

borders they will succeed in overthrowing the Government. They have failed, because after this experience of ten or twelve months the whole world has found that it is the strongest point of Indian national life, of Indian political attitude. Therefore, when they have failed, it is just out of sheer habit that they carry on the same kind of propaganda.

Now they acknowledge the fact that it is our foreign policy that has brought these two blocs together. So far as the Chinese aggression is concerned, they acknowledge the fact that Russian attitude should be welcomed. Even Professor Ranga and Shri Hem Barua who had no sympathy for Russia and who had never uttered a kind word for the Soviet Union have now welcomed the fact that the Soviet Union is supporting our cause so far as the Sino-Indian dispute is concerned. In spite of the fact that they realise that the totality of the results, the totality of our achievements is in our favour, it has strengthened the foreign policy, it has strengthened our attitude in international affairs, they still carry on the same propaganda so far as the details are concerned, so far as the implementation of the policy is concerned.

They do not attack the word non-alignment. They do not attack the word co-existence. They do not attack the word *Panchsheel*. But in so many words, in so many ways they try to tell us that it is no use pursuing this policy. Sir, while speaking on the Chinese aggression I had said that there seems to be no demand from any formal quarter in the west that we should give up this policy. After that we found that the people in the west, even those who are in authority, started praising our policy in some way or other. They could understand that it was by our policy supported by the policy of the many emerging sovereign States in Africa and Asia that the area of peace was widened, that the area of peace was enlarged. Therefore, it had

an effect both ways on the Americans as well as the Russians. Both realised the fact that in the event of a Third World War this large block of nations was not going to join them, they were going to keep aloof of the Third World War and the nuclear experiments. Therefore, it might have served as a deterrent, and we made our contribution in supporting that cause of non-alignment peace or relaxation of international tension. May be, that it is very insignificant in the eyes of the Opposition Members; may be for them it is very negligible; may be, the effort that our Prime Minister has made in international sphere is nothing. According to them it may be Ghana or some other country that has enlarged this area of peace. I am not here, Sir, to take all the credit for my own country. Anyway, the world has approved of the idea, and the Afro-Asian nations have begun to count for something in the United Nations. Therefore, I think it is for the success of international democracy that non-alignment was necessary. If there was no non-alignment in the world and the whole world was divided into two clear-cut blocs with sharp ideological difference even if, there may or may not have been a Third World War, the whole world would have been living in a state of constant tension and there would not have been any end to these bickerings and quarrels and also cold-war spots all over. Therefore, I think in enlarging this area of peace we have also preserved international democracy which is taking roots in the form of U.N. The United Nations would not have been there had any bloc been able to dominate the world and, therefore, even if there was no Third World War the world would not have been worth living for democratic people, for people who believe in socialism, for people who believe in progress and achievement of their economic and social objective.

Therefore, I would like to conclude by saying that we have to wait for the verdict of history so far as the success or failure of our foreign policy is con-

cerned. We have also to wait and see whether our foreign policy should be called a policy of non-alignment or not for a longer period. We have to wait for that minimum period of history that would give a particular nomenclature to our foreign policy. But we are making an effort and a beginning has been made by our Prime Minister. I have no doubt the whole country will continue to follow the same principles, because they emanate from our history, from our legacy, from our culture, and that is such a happy co-ordination of what the Indian people think about themselves and the world and of all that they have in the form of their philosophical attitude. We continued with this foreign policy, with this attitude in spite of certain tensions here and there on our border. We continue with this policy and people understand it. When there is a volume of propaganda and criticism against this foreign policy people are overwhelmed because most of the language that is used in this country comes from the West. We are still, Sir, under the intellectual domination of the west. We still feel that whatever the western writers say is something very right, something very correct. Therefore, our people and also our professors, intellectuals, teachers and politicians are also swayed by that kind of an attitude. But, Sir, history will not continue to be written only by the western writers. Writers from Asia, from Africa and other places—and, maybe, some good writers from the west—would re-write the history, would write something about these Fifties and Sixties and would mention Indian contribution not only for the cause of peace but for the cause of understanding man.

There is nothing novel in our attitude. It is the continuation of our culture, it is the continuation of our philosophical attitude, that we want to avoid war, we want to avoid tension, we want to bring about a kind of rapprochement between the different attitudes, between the sharp ideological differences in the modern world. In

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

the ancient past we used to talk of attitude, differences, passion and so many other evils that overtake man. So, Sir, I think our foreign policy, our attitude in our foreign relations, is only a projection of what India has been doing in the past and what India did in the recent past in the form of national struggle which was led by Gandhiji. So it is only a product, if you permit me, Sir, of our *sarvodaya* philosophy or philosophy of peace, international brotherhood and world order.

We have talked of world order "*vasudhaiya kudumbakam*". If we think of the whole world as a family, then I think our contribution to foreign affairs, our contribution to international peace has not been very insignificant. People would recall that India stood by this policy when she was strained by various considerations, when there were people inside the country who had demanded something different because it was natural for them to think in terms of aligning themselves with some other country in order to preserve national freedom and integrity of our territory. It is all natural. I do not say there is anything to condemn the attitude of the Opposition. But I refer to something different. When I refer to something inspired, something that has connection with the outside world, I am referring to the Press outside this House, I am referring to the various agencies that are working in this country outside the House, and I think hon. Members would not take exception to this remark of mine.

Mr. Speaker: I have already rung the Bell twice.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra: There is only one thing I would like to refer to and it is about our attitude towards Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: When I ring the first Bell hon. Members should try to finish within two minutes. I have already

rung the Bell twice. Now he is taking up a new point.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra All right, Sir, I will resume my seat.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while there is a general appreciation of our foreign policy all round and, as has very rightly been explained by the hon. Prime Minister yesterday while moving the motion before the House, this policy of non-alignment has not only given us dividends but I am sure it has helped in solving many international problems because of the way in which it has been followed by our leader, the leader of India as an independent and great country. I feel there could be no other approach to international problems and international disputes than that of non-alignment, because that is the only approach to those problems. The object of this policy, or any other policy for the matter of that, for the people of the world as a whole can be only advancement of peace and co-operation in the world. I personally feel—why me alone? I would rather say the world is of opinion—that non-alignment has certainly brought us to this nearer objective in many ways. It has solved many problems faced by many a country and we are advancing towards peace and co-operation by adopting the policy of non-alignment.

I have been studying in my own humble way and while following this policy for the last several years, occasions arose when a number of disputes came to the surface, occasions arose when perhaps some of the countries might involve themselves in wars and what not, but on each occasion, I again reiterate it here, by following this policy, by the intervention of India under the leadership of our Prime Minister, all these disputes could be settled, and settled to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

Unfortunately, our two neighbours, China and Pakistan have been working counter to this policy, for their own reasons—China has its own reasons and Pakistan has its own reasons—and they have not been able to see eye to eye with the way in which India is going ahead, India is marching ahead both in domestic matters and in international matters. With regard to China, we started as friends. In the past also, we were friends, culturally and in many other respects, because we have a number of things in common. Yet, unfortunately, at a time when India was helping China to come to the international field in a number of ways, with the same purpose and object of helping international co-operation and peace, she has behaved in a way which can be termed only as traitorous to India. That is the only way in which I can put it. Hon. Members on both sides of the House have said many things on this subject, which I shall not repeat, but I will say this much that she has created conditions for us in which we have to be alert every time, we have to prepare the country, as the country has been prepared, militarily as well, in order to save the country from the onslaughts, from the attacks and what nots from China.

Also, there is the danger of internal infiltration. On that, I am very happy to find that almost all the parties, whether the Congress Party or any other party, are very alive to the situation, including the Communist Party, about whom very many friends had expressed their own doubts, because they have shown on a number of times both by word and by action that they are as good true Indians as we or anybody else here, apart from those who have openly expressed themselves in favour of China and who have openly behaved in a manner that is objectionable. I know that many of the members of the Communist Party also feel likewise, like us, about the way in which some of their colleagues have behaved about our dispute with China.

With regard to the non-alignment policy, keeping that as the base of our international policy, a few years back India mooted the idea of a nuclear test ban treaty. We are happy that now the test ban treaty has been signed by both the blocs and till now over hundred countries have ratified that agreement. It means that the goal which we are seeking by following the policy of non-alignment is the same goal which those thinkers, those countries, those world leaders are seeking to achieve.

Fortunately, because of our sincere approach, right approach, honest approach and correct approach and impartial approach to the various problems, we had all along had good relations with both the blocs. That itself shows, more than words, the success of our policy. We had the courage and the boldness to speak out very clearly when either or both of them have gone wrong. We had done so whether it was Hungary, or the attack on Egypt or any other event. On several occasions, India had protested against the wrong actions of big countries but later we have been vindicated in the end, because of the soundness of the policy. This shows how this policy of non-alignment could be helpful not only to us but also to those who were belligerents once.

Yesterday, speeches were delivered by some of my friends, like Shri Ranga and Shri Yajnik, where they made references to Kashmir and Pakistan. They have mentioned something about one of my senior colleagues and once-leader, as far as my State is concerned, about Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla, in the context of our relations with Pakistan. It is very clear, everybody knows it, there can be no two opinions about it, that Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla, who happens to be my senior colleague, a friend and a class mate, and then a leader, as far as matters of State were concerned,—I can assure my friends that perhaps my heart aches most at the moment when I mention about one of my erstwhile colleagues—he has done very good work as far as the State of Jammu

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

and Kashmir was concerned, up to a certain time. It was mentioned here that civil liberties were lacking in that State and also that he was incarcerated. I do not know why he mentioned it, but since he has mentioned it, I shall certainly say something about it.

Before I speak something about that, I want to submit that early in 1947, after the Britishers left this country, the States were given the option of acceding to either of the two dominions that came in the wake of partition, India and Pakistan. Under the very same Constitution, under the Federation, not only under the Cabinet Mission proposals, it was left to the rulers, and even the then Viceroy and Governor-General asked the rulers of the States to declare whether they would opt to India or to Pakistan. A number of States opted for Pakistan and many more opted for India. As far as the State of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, it opted for India. I need not take much time of this august House in saying what preceded that accession, how Pakistan organised an aggression, how they perpetrated all sorts of atrocities upon the men, women and children of that State, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, but I would say this much. At that difficult time, it was none other than Sheik Mohammad Abdulla who took the lead in settling matters, in approaching the Government of India for help. And though the Government of India at that time was beset with many of its own problems, it should be said to its credit that it rushed to help us with men, money and materials, and that is how we have been able to rehabilitate that State at a time when three-fourths of that State was over-run by Pakistani raiders and perpetrating all sorts of atrocities and what nots there. Later on, in consultation with the Central Government, it was decided that the State of Jammu and Kashmir should summon the Constituent Assembly and decide certain things. As far as accession was concerned, the first

accession took place with regard to three subjects, viz., communication, defence and foreign policy. Later on, certain difficulties did arise. Fortunately, I was one of his colleagues not only in the field but, from the day the Government in the State was formed, I was one of his colleagues in the Ministry, as one of the Ministers. Therefore, in connection with the work of certain departments with which I was dealing, I had occasion to come here and meet many a Minister, Secretaries and others. In those difficult times, it is to the credit of the Government of India, that in spite of the fact that there were certain legal bindings, in spite of the fact that the Central Government was not bound to help us, it came to the assistance of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in a liberal way. So, I take this opportunity to publicly pay my highest compliments and gratefulness to this Government which though it was not bound to do it, certainly saw to it that lakhs and lakhs of human beings were saved in that part of the country.

Then, in order to get the instruments of accession defined in certain respects meetings took place in Delhi in which some of us were asked to come over here. The late Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar, the then Home Minister, Shri Rajagopalachari, about whom I make a mention just now and refute all that Shri Ranga had said yesterday, what he has written and what he says and how he is reported about here in this august House, Maulana Azad and others as well were there. Certain discussions took place.

Here I would place on the Table of the House the Hindi version of the speech that Sheikh Abdulla delivered in the Constituent Assembly when it met in Srinagar after having discussed in detail the instruments of accession and all that that would flow from it as far as the running of the Government of that State was concerned as a part of India. Therefore I would like to place it on the Table of the House and let Shri Ranga and Shri

Yajnik see in the words of Sheikh Abdulla what he had said then and how he behaved later which I am going to explain in a few moments.

As soon as the meeting of this Constituent Assembly was declared, an election manifesto was issued simultaneously, of course, by the very same party of which he happened to be the leader. Four points were highlighted in that manifesto, namely, as to what was the purpose of summoning the Constituent Assembly. The four points were, firstly, the question of ratification of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India; secondly, the retention or abolition of the Ruler as the Constitutional Head of the State; thirdly, the question of framing a Constitution for the State including the question of defining the Union's sphere of jurisdiction over the State, which had already been defined; and, fourthly, the question of awarding compensation to the landlords whose lands had been expropriated under the Big Landed Estates Abolition Act. These were the four main matters that were laid before the Constituent Assembly on which it had to take a final decision.

It was in 1952 that it came into being. It went on to 1953. During the course of this time he got done two things—firstly, the liquidation of the hereditary rulership of that State substituting it by the elected head whom we call the Sadar-i-Riyasat; secondly, these landed properties were expropriated from the landlords and these lands had been passed on to the tillers or even to the smaller labourers working on the lands. That we had done without giving them any compensation. That too was passed. These two things he got ratified by the Constituent Assembly. When the third point came—I want to tell my hon. friends both of whom are not here and I would like to tell my hon. friend who was clapping a bit yesterday what the position was—he prolonged this item of ratifying the accession. I have a lot of correspondence. I did not know that I would get the oppor-

tunity to speak today, otherwise I could lay on the Table of the House a number of letters and say a number of things that happened with some purpose. What was the purpose? I can assure the hon. Members of this House that even now I have regard and respect for him. Even now my heart aches sometimes when I see that we are separated. We had worked together in the field. We had gone to the jail together. We had suffered in many things. But now when things are said in this House, one is amazed. Then, other things happened which created a number of difficulties. A number of things happened and I am reminded of a few things and I will like to mention them here.

In June 1953—he was actually dismissed in August 1953—Tithwal Day is . . .

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly take care of things that might be under investigation or under inquiry.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I am very careful about that. Tithwal Day is a day that is celebrated by our Army some time in the month of June. It was a herculean feat how they recaptured Tithwal. In June Sheikh Sahib as the Chief Minister of State used to go there himself. In June 1953 because his mind had undergone a change altogether he asked me to go there. The then Deputy Minister of Defence also happened to go there. Both of us were there. At that time a number of Generals, Brigadiers and very senior Army officers were there. In the evening when we were together—perhaps we had to dine together—I saw a number of parties of these Army officers whispering separately. One of them, a Brigadier, whom I knew very well—Brigadier Khanna—and who was wounded twice in the Kashmir operations, said to me, "Look here Mr. Saraf, I want to tell you one thing." That is how he addressed me. He said, "We are the men who have suffered everything for you people here. We have gone on our bellies. We did not have enough of rations and still distributed that amongst the poor Kashmiris here. We have got

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

this land. We have recaptured it. Victory has been with us here. Yesterday we were the liberators and were owned by the people. Today we are being called as 'Videshi Fauj', as an army that has come from a foreign land." I do not know whether it has come to anybody's notice or not but I will tell you that very frankly they declared it there.

... what was the position? They were on the front lines and behind their backs certain things were going on that would amount to almost stabbing our armies that were facing our enemy. Then, they said, "If things go on like that, I do not know what might happen here. Even the common man is being whispered something into his ears which goes quite contrary to what we have stood for. We have stood for your State." I do not want to say it in detail but I want to say what was the feeling of our army-men at that time, how things were going absolutely against the very Constitution that had created the Government there and that had given the position of Chief Minister to a certain person and of Ministers to me and to others. That was the feeling that we saw among the forces. The next morning we all came back.

Secondly . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is going into too many details. I am afraid, it might be difficult for me to hear all that he has to say because he must have volumes. Of course, a reference might be made.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I was trying to explain. That requires to be said. Some more time may be given to me.

Communications was a subject which had been acceded to India. In that also that gentleman hesitated. I will say, about telegrams, telephones, National highways, etc. he hesitated. Incidentally, the then Minister-in-charge is here. He will be a witness to that. He wrote to me a number of letters. He forwarded a number of letters to show what situation was being created. I am sorry, I will not

be able to explain it in detail now, nor is it the time to explain it in detail. He, all by himself, tried to undo all that was achieved with great difficulty and with great sacrifice. That being so, differences arose. Then, naturally, the law had to take its course; the constitution had to take its course and it did take it.

He was put behind the bars in 1953. In 1956 he was released. What was his behaviour is known to the world. The papers are there, his speeches are there; everything is there. Naturally, the Government of the Jammu and Kashmir State could not allow a person to remain outside just in that way so as to jeopardise all the efforts that were put in to face the enemy and the efforts to have internal arrangements done in the manner they ought to be done. So, he was arrested. In the meantime certain things cropped up and a case was registered against him. I do not want to say anything about that. That is *sub judice*. But one thing I will certainly say. It is a very important point that I want to explain.

My hon. friend, Shri Ranga and Shri Yajnik again said yesterday that there were no civil liberties there. May I say that from the very day of their incarceration, not his alone but also his other colleagues and co-conspirators, they are being paid very substantial allowances by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State. They have been looked after very well. I have visited the jails a number of times. I know how we were being treated in jails. Anybody can go and see how they are being treated.

Here is Shri Raj Bahadur who will perhaps recollect how many letters he forwarded to me at that time about communications. What was happening then?

13 hrs.

Thirdly, an advocate of the international fame, Mr. Ingle Foot, was one of his defenders and his junior, a Britisher, also appeared for him. Not only that, advocates from India, local

advocates, are now working for him. Not only that, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is paying to a number of advocates for just defending him. With regard to the case itself, I have nothing to say about that. He may be discharged now; he may be released tomorrow. But as far as these charges are concerned, my friends should know what they are there.

Again, the other day, Shri Rajgopalachari said about Kashmir, that it may be handed over to Pakistan—or declared independent. I would just—I have not got the time to read it to you—quote this much. This is Sheikh Abdulla himself speaking:

“... Mr. Rajgopalachariar, Maulana Abul Kaam Azad and Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar on behalf of the Government of India assured the Prime Minister of Kashmir that there was no disagreement with the views expressed by the State Government and those of the Government of India in regard to the subjects which would come up for discussion and decision before the Constituent Assembly...”

The procedure we had adopted was in pursuance of Shri Rajgopalachari agreement, his guidance. About what he says today, I would not say anything about it. I will leave it to the hon. Members.

Lastly, I would say that my hon. friends, to whatever party they may belong to, should kindly see that they do not speak harsh words and they do not behave in a manner that will go against the country, against the interests of the country. I am afraid I may tell them that even tomorrow, even today, Pakistan may just reproduce their speeches, about what they have spoken. I hope they will be cautious in future. If any friends from the Opposition speak, I would beg of them in the interest of the country, in the name of patriotism, that they will make their position clear specially of

the parties on behalf of which these two hon. Members spoke.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the policy of the Government of India in international affairs.

डा० राम मनोहर लो० या (फर्रुखाबाद)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी कल की अधूरी बात पूरी कर दूँ। मेरा मतलब र अध्यापक से नहीं था, केवल उसी अध्यापक से था जो पिटी पिटाई, अधूरी और गलत पढ़ाई पढ़ाया करता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप अध्यापकों का दर्जा नीचा करते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लो० या : सब अध्यापकों का नहीं, उस अध्यापक का जो पिटी पिटाई पढ़ाई पढ़ाया करता है। फिर भी मुझे विदेश मंत्री पर अवश्य अचरज हुआ। उन को कमाल मालिस है, व लोगों को उलझा दिया करते हैं। विसों को उलझा दिया रूस चीन के झगड़े में, किसी को काश्मीर में और किसी को वायेस आफ अमरीका में, और विदेश नीति पूरी तरह से म लोग, चाँहि इस पक्ष के चाँहि उस पक्ष के, या अच्छी तरह देख नहीं पाये। मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि विदेश नीति को पूरी तरह से देखूँ, और मेरा पहला वाक्य है कि व प्रायः पूरी तरह से असफल रही है। क्योंकि खुद विदेश मंत्री ने दो कसौटियाँ बतलाई। एक कसौटी देश की आजादी, जमीन और देश का हित और दूसरी कसौटी विश्व व्यवस्था।

पहली कसौटी के सम्बंध में हर एक को मालूम है कि १५ अगस्त, १९४७ के मुकाबले में हम लोग कम से कम १७ या १८ हजार वर्ग मील खो चुके हैं। उसमें हमारी विदेश नीति असफल रही, और अगर कोई पुरानी रेखा देखी जाय, कैलाश मानसरोवर वाली, तो हम लोग १ लाख वर्ग मील खो चुके हैं।

जहाँ तक विश्व व्यवस्था का सवाल है, मैं य् क्ना चाँहि कि अकेले इन्डियान

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

के सवाल को छोड़ कर, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति ने दुनिया में क्या नई चीज बनाई या किसी बड़ी बात को उकसाया है, कोई नई दिशा दी है। आखिर यह सब क्यों हुआ ? मेरा खयाल है कि पहले दो, चार वर्षों को छोड़ कर पिछले दस बारह वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान आश्रित रहा है। काश्मीर के मामले में रूस के रोक बोट पर आश्रित रहा है और पंचवर्षीय योजना के मामले में अमरीका के डालर पर आश्रित रहा है। जो आश्रित है वह स्वतंत्रता की डींग होंक सकता है, स्वतंत्र राय नहीं रख सकता है। इसलिये मेरा पहला कहना है कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान इस आश्रय से छुटकारा नहीं लेता, काश्मीर के मामले में रूस ने रोक बोट से और पंचवर्षीय योजना के मामले अमरीका के डालर से, तब तक उस के लिये स्वतंत्र राय रखना प्रायः असम्भव है। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेशी नीति भय के साब से चली। (डर) अल्जीरिया के बारे में डर कि अटलांटिक कैम्प नाराज हो जायेगा जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि अफ्रीका और एशिया के देशों ने अल्जीरिया की वक्ती सरकार को मान लिया, साल डेढ़ साल तक उसे बनाये रखे। चीन हमसे बहुत भागे निकल गया, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार डर के मारे अल्जीरिया की स्वीकारोक्ति नहीं कर पाई। इसी तरह से आज डर है अरब देशों का इजराइल के सम्बन्ध में। लेकिन मैं बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि अरब देशों का सब से अच्छा दोस्त यूगोस्लाविया है। वह इजराइल को मान्यता दिये हुए हैं। इसी तरह से कांगो में डर लगा हुआ था, और तभी उस बहादुर आदमी पैट्रिस लुमम्बा की हत्या के वक्त भी हिन्दुस्तानी अफसरों के रहते हुए भी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पाई। डर लगा हुआ था कि कांगों के बटवारे के खिलाफ जो कुछ कार्रवाई वांछनी हो रही है उस में अगर हिन्दुस्तान की थोड़ी बहुत भी

मदद हो गई तो कहीं अटलांटिक कैम्प नाराज न हो जाय एक डर लगा हुआ था हंगरी का कि कहीं रूस नाराज न हो जाय अगर हम हंगरी के मामले में कोई दुनियादी राय बना लेंगे। हालांकि हम ने स्वेज नहर के मामले में एक हद तक ठीक राय बनाई थी लेकिन डर लगा हुआ था। इस लिए हम हुगली नदी के पाइलट स्वेज नहर के ऊपर नहीं भेज पाये। और चीन के सम्बन्ध में पहले डर लगा हुआ था तिब्बत का और अब लगा हुआ है उर्वशीयम् का। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारी विदेश नीति किसी कदर ठीक नहीं चल पा रही है। मैं वह बात बतलाऊंगा कि जिस को विदेश मंत्री अब तक विदेशी भाषा में कहा करते हैं, लेकिन मैं मूल भाषा में बतलाऊंगा :

“चित्त जेथा भयशून्य, उच्च जेथा शिर”

हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति भयशून्य नहीं है इस लिये वह सफल नहीं हो सकती और देश का भला नहीं कर सकती। सिर्फ इस लिये नहीं कि हमारे पास धन नहीं, सिर्फ इस लिये नहीं कि हमारे पास सेना नहीं, है, बल्कि इस लिये कि इस विदेशनीति का सिद्धांत नहीं, सोच नहीं सपना नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान आगे नहीं देख पाया। हमारे पास क्या नहीं था ? ४४ करोड़ आदमी, एक माने में कहा जाय तो साठ करोड़ आदमी, महात्मा गांधी, पुराना देश। यह सब हमारे हक में थे, जिन के द्वारा हम अपनी विदेश नीति को सफल बना सकते थे, लेकिन इस सिद्धांत-हीनता ने हमें खत्म कर डाला। इस सिद्धांत-हीनता का एक ही उदाहरण मैं देता हूँ। चीन। सन् १९४९ से मैंने कहा कि उस सिद्धांत को लागू करो जिस के अनुसार जो कोई सरकार जिस किसी देश पर काबिज हो उसे मान्यता दी जाय, और जो सिद्धांत विदेश मंत्रालय हमेशा बतलाया करता है उस के अनुसार सन् १९४९ से ही मैंने एक तरफ तो माथो

त्से तुंग के चीन की सरकार को और दूसरी तरफ च्यांग काई शेक के फार्मोसा की सरकार को मान्यता दिलाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ। नतीजा हुआ कि अफ्रीका और एशिया के देशों के सामने कम्युनिस्ट चीन का असली स्वरूप था नहीं पाया, और सारे अफ्रीका और एशिया में एक यह गलतफहमी फैल गई कि यह कम्युनिस्ट चीन और समाजवादी एशिया तो कहीं है नहीं, लेकिन नकली समाजवादी एशिया और दूसरे इसी तरह के लोग करीब करीब एक ही थैली के चट्टे बट्टे बैठे हैं। थाड़े बहुत फर्क होगा तो होगा, नहीं तो बुनियादी तौर पर एक दिशा में यह लोग जाते हैं।

अभी भी रूस और चीन के झगड़े के ऊपर जिस तरह से यहां सोच विचारा हुआ है, उस से मुझे खतरा लगता है कि आगे भी हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति किसी न किसी रेगिस्तान की तरफ जाती रहेगी क्योंकि कल के विदेश मंत्री के भाषण में नीति के हिसाब से सिर्फ एक जुमला मुझे दिखलाई पड़ा। बाकी जो था वह था लेकिन वह जुमला यह था कि रूस और चीन का झगड़ा आज दुनिया की एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना है और उस का सहारा लेकर अब हम बच सकेंगे। नीति के हिसाब से रूस और चीन के झगड़े को सहारे के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। अन्धे और लंगड़े को कोई न कोई सारा हमेशा चाहिये। जब और सारे टूट जाते हैं तो एक सहारा यह बतलाया गया है। लेकिन मैं कनाडा का हूँ कि अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान के पास ऐसी ताकत है कि वह खुद अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर बिना सहारे के चल सकता है, लेकिन अगर ठीक नीति पर चला जाय। तो वह कैसे? चीन और रूस के असली झगड़े को समझा जाये।

सब से पहले मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि रावण भी विद्वान था। चीन राक्षस है इसमें कोई शक नहीं, लेकिन चीन की ताकत का किसे आयी? इतना कमजोर होते हुए

घन में, पलटन में, उन दोनों बातों में जिनमें हम कमजोर हैं, वह आज रूस से मकाबला कर रहा है, और न जाने कितनी गोरी दुनिया से मुकाबला कर रहा है। क्योंकि चीन के पास इतनी ताकत है कि वह रंगीन दुनिया का प्रतीक बन बैठा है। और अफ्रीका में, एशिया में, चाहे कितनी सरकारें उधर उधर जायें, लेकिन रंगीन आदमी का दिल चीन के साथ हिल जाता है, क्योंकि आस्ट्रेलिया में, साइबेरिया में, कैलीफोर्निया में, जहाँ आज एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जमींदारी चल रही है, वहाँ वे गोरे मुँह वाले एक बर्ग मील पर एक एक, दो दो, पांच पांच और सात सात की आबादी में रह रहे हैं। चीन ने अफ्रीका की आजादी के आन्दोलन में मुँह से भी और दूसरे तरीके से भी काफी मदद की है। लेकिन अब इसके यह मानी नहीं होंगे कि हम चीन की इस कार्यवाही से कुछ चीन की तारीफ करने लग जायें। मैंने कहा कि चीन राक्षस है। उसकी यह प्रतीक शक्ति होते हुए भी उसने दुनिया में बड़े पैमाने पर राक्षसी वृत्ति को अस्तित्व दिया है और वह बन्दूक और हथियारों के जरिये दुनिया में गोरे और रंगीन के अन्याय को बदल देना चाहता है। और उसको दूसरे रूप में देखा जाए तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे जब जंगली जानवर को जंगकांग, मकाऊ, फार्मोसा और क्युमाय का मांस तोड़ते हुए लगा कि दाँत टूट जायेंगे तो उसने मालव के मुलायम मांस के ऊपर मला किया। तो चीन की राक्षसी वृत्ति को पूरी तरह से पहचानते हुए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि हमें अपनी नीति को ठीक बनाना चाहिये।

अगर हम रूस और चीन के झगड़े में सिर्फ सहारा ढूँढ़ेंगे रूस का तो फिर गलती कर जायेंगे, और मुझे कल से यह खतरा लग रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति फिर एक नए रेगिस्तान में जा रही है। यह सारा ढूँढ़ना बिल्कुल बेमतलब है। मैं यह करना चाहिए कि जहाँ तक हो सके रंगीन दुनिया की मदद करे। लेकिन हो सकता है कि इससे भी हमारा विदेश मंत्रालय डरे और सोचे कि

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

ऐसा करने से अमेरिका और रूस और दूसरे गोरे राष्ट्र और उनकी सरकारें नाराज हो जायेंगी। किसी हद तक शायद नाराज हों भी। लेकिन गोरी जनता है काफी तादाद में जो चाहती है कि जहां और अन्याय खत्म हों वहां गोरे और रंगीन का अन्याय भी खत्म हो।

और इसी के साथ साथ हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि गोरे और रंगीन की लड़ाई हमसे जहां तक हो सके चलायें, वक्षों राक्षस के खिलाफ जो कुछ कार्रवाई हम से बन सके हम करें। और मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान अभी भी राष्ट्र संघ में कम्युनिस्ट चीन को मान्यता दिलाने की कोशिश करता रहता है। हिन्दुस्तान ने पिछले १५ वर्ष में सारे एशिया में एक दल दल बना रखा है। एशिया वैसे भी दल दल है, गरीबी का दलदल, कुनवा परस्ती का दलदल, विचार का दल दल और सिद्धान्तहीनता का दलदल। इस दल दल में हिन्दुस्तान ने सिद्धान्त के खूटे नहीं गाड़े। इसलिए मेरी पली तजवीज यह होगी कि एशिया के इस दल दल में सिद्धान्त के खूंटों को गाड़ो। और य तभी हो सकता है जब हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से चीन के बारे में साफ बताया जाये कि हम चीन को मान्यता देने को तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन उमूल के हिसाब से दोनों चीनों के लिए कोशिश करेंगे।

मैं आपसे एक अर्ज कर दूँ कि जब मने सन् १९४९-५० में ये बातें कही थीं तो लोगों ने कहा था कि यह बका करता है। लेकिन अब पता चला है कि रूस ने भी उस जमाने में ये बातें कही थीं और चाहा था कि दुनिया के तनाव को कुछ कम किया जाए। लेकिन मुझे अपसोस है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस दिशा में सोचते हुए घबराती है। इसका कारण क्या है इसका कारण शायद यह है कि यह सरकार इंग्लिस्तान के उस वाम पंथ की चेला है जो मजदूर दल और रूस के बीच

में नाचता रहता है। यह वाम दल मजदूर पंथ वाला नहीं है, यह तो उसका एक टुकड़ा है जो दोनों के बीच नाचता रहता है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार किसी चीज को लेकर आगे बढ़ती है तो उधर से एक उकसाव आता है। एक उकसाव आया कि रूस और चीन के नेताओं में शिखर सभा हो, तो हमारी सरकार भी यह कहने लगी कि ऐसा हो। वहां से उकसाव आया कि निःशस्त्रीकरण करो तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार भी कहने लगी कि निःशस्त्रीकरण करो। वहां से उकसाव आता है कि ग्रनु बम का निःशस्त्रीकरण करो, तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार भी उसे दुहराने लगती है। फिर वहां से उकसाव आया कि आणविक परीक्षण बन्द करो तो यहां की सरकार भी वही दुहराने लगी। लेकिन यह कोशिश हमारी सरकार नहीं करती कि एशिया और अफ्रीका की हालत को देखते हुए, दुनिया की हालत को देखते हुए, हम नए ढंग से विचार करें। और मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपके सामने एक विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। जहां हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति कनेडी और श्री झुश्चेव की मुलाकात की बात कही निःशस्त्रीकरण वगैरह के बारे में और दुनिया में होने वाली और घटनाओं को लेकर, वहां अच्छा होता—होना तो यह दस पन्द्र वर्ष पहले चाहिए था लेकिन अब भी हो जाये—कि हमारी सरकार इन दुनिया के दो सब से बड़े मालिकों को कहती कि वे आपस में बैठें और दुनिया की गरीबी पर सोच विचार करें कि किस तरह दुनिया में गरीबी मिटायी जा सकती है। अगर मेरा वश होता और हिन्दुस्तान के विदेश मंत्री मेरी बात मानते, तो मैं कहता कि प्रेसीडेंट कनेडी और झुश्चेव को कहा जाय कि वे तीन दिन के लिए, पांच दिन के लिए या सत्ता दिन के लिए बैठें और गरीबी के बारे में सोचें और इस पर सोचें कि किस प्रकार खेतों पर दाम में और कारखाने के दाम में संतुलन कायम किया जाये। यह अन्यथा

हमेशा से चल रहा है और अभी भी जारी है। खेतिहर दाम तीन चौथाई बढ़ा है जब कि कारखाने का दाम बढ़ा है एक। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान जो अमरीका और रूस से विदेशी सहायता के रूप में पाता है उससे ज्यादा वह इन दामों की लूट के कारण उनको दे देता है। तो मेरा कहना है कि इन दोनों विषयों को ले कर कनेडी और धुषेव बैठें। लेकिन सवाल उठेगा कि वे ऐसा क्यों करने लगे। गोरे लोग रंगीनों को क्यों मदद करें, कारखानों से माल तैयार करने वाले खेतिहार चीजों को पैदा करने वालों को क्यों मदद करें? तो उसके लिए मेरा जवाब है कि सन् १९४५ के बाद से एक नई शक्ल दुनिया में आ गयी है। अगले बीस तीस साल में या तो हथियार खत्म होंगे या दुनिया खत्म होगी। क्योंकि १९४५ के पहले कोई जीसस, कोई महात्मा गांधी हथियारों को बुरा कहते थे, अनुचित कहते थे, कहते थे कि उनका इस्तेमाल ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी हथियारों के इस्तेमाल से कामयाबी हो जाया करती थी। लेकिन अब हथियारों का इस्तेमाल गैर जरूरी और बेकार हो गया है। मैं असली हथियारों की बात कह रहा हूँ। फिट फिट बन्दूक की नहीं जो कि चीन और हिन्दुस्तान वाले आपस में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं उन असली हथियारों की बात कर रहा हूँ जो कि रूस और अमरीका के पास हैं। उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। होगा भी नहीं क्योंकि अगर हुआ तो दुनिया के अन्दर जो तीन अरब आबादी है उस में से दो अरब मारी जायेगी। तो अगले बीस तीस वर्ष में इसका फैसला होने वाला है। जहाँ पहले जीसस और गांधी हथियारों को बुरा कहते थे वहाँ एक बिसमार्क भी आने वाला है जो हथियारों के निकम्मेपन को समझते हुए हथियारों को खत्म करके छोड़ेगा। बिसमार्क तो मैं ने यूँ ही कह दिया। इतनी ताकत एक अकेले आदमी को कहां हो सकती है। वह आदमी तो दलों और समूहों का प्रतीक होगा क्योंकि दलों और समूहों से भलग व्यक्ति क्या कर सकता है। ऐसे

व्यक्ति समूह के साथ नहीं रहते तो बेकार हो जाया करते हैं। तो ये हथियार या तो खत्म होंगे या दुनिया खत्म होगी। और हथियार कब खत्म होंगे जब अन्याय खत्म होगा। तो मेरा कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति तभी कामयाब होगी जब कि दुनिया में जो सात क्रान्तियाँ इस वक्त चल रही हैं, और एक भला हो रहा है, उसके साथ वह दिल खोल कर एक हो जाये, उसके पहले नहीं।

इससे पहले मैं ने स्पर्श क्रान्तिकारिता का पहले जिक्र किया था और श्री अशोक सेन ने पूछा था कि वह क्या है, तो मुझे अच्छा लगा था। तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्पर्श क्रान्तिकारिता क्या चीज है। इस को समझने के लिए इंग्लैंड के दो विश्वविद्यालयों को समझना जरूरी है। वहाँ जो स्नातक से नीचे लड़के पढ़ते हैं वे क्रान्तिकारी बन जाते हैं, लेकिन कैसे? अपने देश में कोई चीज न बनाओ और न बिगाड़ो, न हिलाओ और न डुलाओ, लेकिन जो कोई बाहर से, विदेश से, कोई क्रान्तिकारी आये तो उस को छू लेने से अपने अन्दर भी कुछ थोड़ी क्रान्तिकारिता महसूस करने लग जाओ। जब तक यह स्पर्श क्रान्तिकारिता रहेगी तब तक हमारी विदेश नीति सपना नहीं देखगी, और इस ने सपना नहीं देखा है। जब कभी मुझ जैसे आदमी ने इस तरह की तजवीज रखी तो यही कहा गया कि तुम तो व्यावहारिक नहीं हो, तुम्हारी बात का कोई मतलब नहीं है, इसका असर नहीं पड़ता, आज जो दुनिया की वस्तुस्थिति है उसको यह छूनी नहीं आदि। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि पिछले १५ वर्षों में हमारे देश की विदेश नीति ने क्या हासिल किया है, उसका कितना असर पड़ा है, उसका कितना असर हमारे पड़ोसियों पर पड़ा है? और जब तक यह खयाल दिमाग में रहेगा तब तक हिन्दुस्तान कुछ भी नहीं कर पायेगा। १५ वर्ष बीत गये। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कोई सपना, कोई सिद्धान्त पकड़ कर उसके साथ चलना चाहिए। अगर हम ने

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

ऐसा किया तो उसका अगर दस बरस में नहीं तो पन्द्रह बीस बरस में जरूर पड़ेगा। लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो विश्वशान्ति की एक थोथी पैगम्बरी चलती रहेगी और चालाकी की कूटनीति। पिछले १५ वर्ष की हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति के लिए अगर मुझे कोई भी नारा देना पड़े तो मैं कहूँगा कि विश्वशान्ति की थोथी पैगम्बरी और चालाकी की कूटनीति। इस में सिद्धान्त नहीं, इस में सोच नहीं, इस में सपना नहीं, और उसका नतीजा हमारे देश हित के लिए प्खतरनाक हुआ है। आप पड़ोसियों से हमारे सम्बन्ध देखिए जो कि विदेश नीति की सब से बड़ी कसौटी है। हमारे पड़ोसी कौन देश हैं? अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान, तिब्बत—तिब्बत बेचारे को तो मैं क्या गिनाऊँ। नेपाल, बर्मा और श्रीलंका। एक देश का नाम भी मुझे इस सदन में बतलाया जाय कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का पड़ोसी देश है जोकि चीन के मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान का ज्यादा बड़ा दोस्त है? कोई नहीं है न? एक भी पड़ोसी देश ऐसा नहीं है जो चीन के मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान का ज्यादा बड़ा दोस्त है। लेकिन इस के विपरीत हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले में चीन के बड़े दोस्त इन पड़ोसी देशों में मिल जायेंगे। इन पड़ोसी देशों में एक या दो, तीन देश ऐसे मिल जायेंगे लेकिन हमारा उन में से कोई भी ज्यादा बड़ा दोस्त नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात के बाद भी अगर कोई सदस्य खड़ा हो कर इस विदेशी नीति की सफलता की डींग हाँकता है तो वह वस्तुस्थिति से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस पार्टी की यह सरकार है, उसकी सब से पहली विदेशी नीति का जो प्रस्ताव हुआ था वह सन् १९१८ या १९१९ को हुआ था, उस को भुला दिया गया है। मुझे मानूँ नहीं किस ने वह प्रस्ताव लिखा था? लेकिन लिखावट से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उसे मात्मा जी ने लिखा था। वह एक छोटा प्रस्ताव था। बाद में बहुत लम्बे

लम्बे प्रस्ताव होने लगे। उस छोट से प्रस्ताव में यह लिखा हुआ था कि आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान को सब से ज्यादा अपने पड़ोसी देशों की फिक्र करनी चाहिए और मेरा सब से बड़ा आरोप यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान को विदेशों ने अपने पड़ोसी देशों की या तो उपेक्षा की या दम्भ किया या उन के सामने गलत उदाहरण रखा।

अब गलत उदाहरण रखने की मैं एक ही बात कहता हूँ। जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत टूट गयी दो खेमों में, उसी तरीके से पड़ोसी देश की सरकारों ने भी सोचा कि हम भी दो खेमों में टूट जाय तो शायद हमें भी कुछ हासिल हो जाय। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस देश की सरकार कुछ थोड़ा सा सोवियट कैम्प या चीनी कैम्प की तरफ भी झुकने लग गयी।

यह भी एक सबब हो सकता है। हो क्या सकता है, यह भी एक सबब है। हम अंग्रेजी में अपनी विदेश नीति चला रहे हैं जिसके कि सबब से हिन्दुस्तान और दुनिया का कोई हित नहीं कर पाता। पिछले १५-२० दिन से सुन रहा हूँ। विदेश मंत्री थोड़ी बहुत अंग्रेजी जानते भी हैं लेकिन जिस तरीके से वह चीनी हमले के लिए “नापसन्द” का शब्द इस्तेमाल करते हैं, मैं सोचने लग जाता हूँ कि आखिर उन्हें हो क्या गया है? जैसे कि उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में चीन के हमले के लिए इनवैजन का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया और फिर चीन के काम के बारे में “डिस्पूब” का शब्द इस्तेमाल करते हैं, इतने दलके से शब्द जो वह चीन के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं मैं नहीं समझता कि यह वह जानबूझ कर करते हैं या इसलिए करते हैं कि उनका दिमाग टूटा हुआ है। एक तरफ तो वह समझते हैं कि चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया और दूसरी तरफ कोई मामली सी गड़बड़ी है, कहीं पर जरा का सुनी हो गयी इसलिए हम उस को नापसन्द करते हैं, यह शब्द

प्रधान मंत्री इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हम लोग अंग्रेजी में कार्यवाही करते हैं। अंग्रेजी के शब्दों के ठीक मतलब को हम समझ नहीं पाते लेकिन उनको इस्तेमाल करने लग जाते हैं जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में जब हिन्दुस्तान का कोई प्रतिनिधि बोलता है तो वह कभी कोई मार्क की बात कह नहीं पाता है। रूसी बोलते हैं तो अपने पेट से बोलते हैं और अपनी छाती से बोलते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का प्रतिनिधि कंठ से बोलता है जिसे कि सुन कर अंग्रेज और अमरीकी कहते हैं कि तोता बड़ा अच्छा बोला लेकिन उस का कोई असर नहीं हो पाता है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति को बदलना चाहते हो तो सब से पहले उस का माध्यम बदलना पड़ेगा।

अब इसी के साथ साथ मैं सोच विचार करना पड़ेगा अपने उन दो सवालों पर जिन पर कि मैं ने शुरू किया था अर्थात् पाकिस्तान और विदेशी मदद क्योंकि जब तक इन दोनों मामलों में हम दुनिया के ऊपर आश्रित रहेंगे, रूस और अमरीका पर आश्रित रहेंगे, तब तक स्वतंत्र नीति अपना नहीं पायेंगे। पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग अक्सर वहाँ की सरकार और वहाँ की जनता में फर्क नहीं करते जोकि बहुत बुरा है। पाकिस्तान की सरकार को मैं उतनी ही गंदी समझता हूँ जितनी कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को। लेकिन पाकिस्तान की जनता के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के अच्छे, गाढ़े और गहरे सम्बन्ध हों (इंटरप्शंस)

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या तुलना आप ने की है ? इस बात को कहते हुए बड़ा अभिमान है आप को ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अजी अभिमान तो हुआ लोगों को है जिन्होंने कि पिछले १५ वर्ष में इस सरकार की देशी और विदेशी (इंटरप्शंस)

1243 (Ai) LSD—6.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब दूसरी तरफ तबज्जह न देकर मेरी तरफ ही ध्यान बनाये रखें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप की तरफ ही मुखातिब हूँ

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह स्वाभिमान है आप का ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : स्वाभिमान की बातें करते हो ? अपने देश की १७-१८ हजार वर्ग मील भूमि को खोकर भी स्वाभिमान की बातें करते हो ? हिन्दुस्तान के बंटवारे को मानने वाले लोगों के दिमाग में एक बार भी यह नहीं आया कि इस को जोड़ने का भी कभी इंतजाम किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डाक्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि अपना हमला मुझ पर ही फेंकें। मैं सब सहने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मेरी रबानी कर के वे मेरी तरफ ही अपना ध्यान बनाये रखें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब जो लोग मुझे टोकते हैं तो फिर मुझे कुछ जवाब उन को देना पड़ जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उधर बिल्कुल ध्यान ही न दें। आप अपनी बात कह जायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सम्बन्ध में काश्मीर का अक्सर जिक्र आया करता है। मैं काश्मीर के मामले में बिल्कुल साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से नहरी पानी की समस्या को ले कर या किसी और चीज को ले कर एक तरफा समझौता करने की कोशिश की गई, काश्मीर के मामले में कुछ आने जाने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि आज अगर काश्मीर पाकिस्तान को दे भी देते हैं तो भी हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का झगड़ा खत्म नहीं होता है। कोई न कोई मामला फिर शुरू हो जायेगा। किसी न किसी दूसरे तरीके से

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

फिर यह झगड़ने लग जायेंगे। इसलिये इस सारे मामले का एक पूरा सुलझाव निकालना चाहिये और मेरी समझ में महा संघ के अलावा और कोई तरीका हो नहीं सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की महा संघ को बनाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि मुझे यह कहा जायगा कि तुम अजीब सपना देखते हो, तुम कितने पागल हो गये हो। आज हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का मामला इतना बिगड़ा हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान चीन के साथ हर तरह का समझौता करने को तैयार है और तुम महा संघ बनाने की बात करते हो ? तो मैं खाली एक ही बात कहूंगा . . .

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ : यह कैसे होगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जरा सपना देखना शुरू करो फिर देखना कि यह कैसे होता है ? सपना देखना बन्द कर दिया है। जिस सरकारी पार्टी ने हिन्दुस्तान के बंटवारे का प्रस्ताव किया था उसी सरकारी पार्टी के सुझाव प्रस्ताव में यह चीज थी, क्योंकि उस समय और एक के साथ मैं भी बुला लिया गया था। हुजूर विदेश मंत्री ने जो प्रस्ताव उस वक्त रक्खा था उस में सिर्फ बंटवारे की स्वीकारोक्ति हुई थी, तो मैं ने कहा था, हालांकि व मेरी कमजोरी थी, मानना बिल्कुल नहीं चाहिये था। उसमें एक जुमला यह भी रक्खा था जिस में हिन्दुस्तान के कश्मीर से लगा कर कन्याकुमारी तक और सुदूर पूर्व से ले कर पश्चिम तक, यह सारा एक हिन्दुस्तान का हम ने नक्शा देखा, उस की पूजा करना सीखा, उस को हम कभी भूलेंगे नहीं, तो मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों को याद दिलाऊंगा कि जिस प्रस्ताव में उन्होंने बंटवारा माना, उसी प्रस्ताव में समूचे और सम्पूर्ण हिन्दुस्तान का भी जिक्र है और यह कि दिल में हमारे उस की तस्वीर बनी रहेगी लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि य तस्वीर कांग्रेस हृदय से बिल्कुल मिट चुकी है। वह तस्वीर फिर से अपने देश के हृदय में आनी चाहिये

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे माननीय सदस्य से एक सवाल पूछने दिया जाय। एक बड़े लीडर बोल रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के फिर से एक होने की बात कह रहे हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वे हमें बतायें कि यह कैसे मुमकिन हो सकेगा ? हम लोगों को खुशी ही होगी अगर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान फिर से एक हो जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मेरे पास इस का वक्त नहीं है कि डा० साहब को तफसील में इस बारे में बयान करने दूं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चूंकि यह सपना देखना बन्द कर दिया है इसलिये हमें वह मुमकिन नहीं दिखाई देता है। आखिर पाकिस्तान किस तरह से बना ? वह इसलिए बना कि कुछ लोगों ने इंगलिस्तान में हिन्दुस्तान से इतनी दूर पाकिस्तान का सपना देखा था। भले ही वह गलत सपना रहा हो लेकिन ऐसा सपना कुछ लोगों ने देखा था। फिर उस के बाद जिन्ना साहब ने और मुस्लिम लीग ने वह सपना देखा था और आगे चल कर उन का सपना साकार भी हुआ। लेकिन हम हिन्दुस्तानी इस वक्त कैसा रुख लेते जा रहे हैं ? एक आदमी द्वारा सपना देते देखते हुए और वह चाहता भी है कि तुम लोग भी सपना देखना शुरू करो लेकिन बीच में रोड़ा अटकाते हैं और यह कह देते हैं कि नहीं हम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के एक होने की बात सोच ही नहीं सकते

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह अपने सपने का नाम लेते हैं तो सभी सपना देखने लग जाते हैं। (इंटरप्शंस)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सपने की बातें हैं। (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर लोग सिखाए हुए बैठे रहते हैं, जो कि वस्तु स्थिति के मामले में फंस जाते हैं कि कोई भी सपना नहीं देख पाते। ऐसे लोग होते, तो अब तक हिन्दुस्तान आजाद भी न हो पाता और, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई न कोई अंग्रेज आप की जगह पर बैठा रहता, और कोई गुलाम सभा वहां पर चलती होती। हम ने सपने देखे थे, तभी हम आजाद हुए। अब यह सपना देख रहा हूं और मैं कहता जाता हूं कि अगले पांच, दस, बीस वर्ष में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान एक हो कर रहेंगे। उनका महासंघ बनेगा और वे एक होंगे। जिस तरह आज चीन घमंड के साथ जाता है कि हम लोग साठ करोड़ हैं, तब हम भी घमंड के साथ तो नहीं, थोड़ी विनय के साथ, अपने को साठ करोड़ कह सकेंगे। उस महासंघ के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब काश्मीर कहाँ रहता है, कहाँ जाता है, हिन्दुस्तान में जाता है या पाकिस्तान में जाता है या भलग इकाई बनाता है और जो टूटा हुआ बंगाल है, वह फिर से एक होता है, इन सब सवालोंने पर तब हम एक नये सिरे से सोच सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि यह सदन और खास तौर से प्रधान मंत्री बड़े संयम के साथ बोला करें। उस दिन मुझे हैरत हुई, जब मैंने सुना कि इस्लाम नामी जासूस का नाम तो प्रधान मंत्री ने ले लिया, लेकिन हिचक गये, जब कि दूसरे जासूस का नाम लेना था, और दूसरे दिन जा कर शर्मा का नाम हमारे सामने आया। ये छोटी छोटी बातें हमारे लिए बड़ी खतरनाक हो जाया करती हैं, क्योंकि आखिर जासूस कौन है? इस में हिन्दू और मुसलमान का फर्क नहीं है। जो कोई भी पैसे के लिये अपने देश के खिलाफ जाता है, वह जासूस है और ऐसे लोग दोनों में मिलेंगे। इस लिए इस बारे में कहीं भी, किसी एक वाक्य से भी, ऐसी गलती नहीं करनी चाहिये।

विदेशी मदद के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हम क्या हो गये हैं। आज हम उस भिखमंगे की तरह हैं, जिसे जब भीख नहीं मिलती, तो गाली देने लगता है। और रूस—या रूस नहीं तो अमरीका—जितने भी गोरे लोग हैं, वे उस दाता की तरह हैं, जो देने के के बाद उम्मीद करते हैं कि लेने वाला...

एक माननीय सदस्य : दुआ देगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सिर्फ दुआ नहीं देगा, नाक रगड़ेगा। इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि अब हिन्दुस्तान अपने दिल को कड़ा करके कदम उठाए और कहे कि इस तरह की विदेशी मदद हम नहीं लेते, ऐसी विदेशी मदद दुनिया में नहीं होनी चाहिए, जो एक देश दूसरे देश को दिया करता है। अब तो हम को विश्व विकास निगम बनाना चाहिए, जिसमें देश अपनी ताकत के अनुसार दें और अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक लें।

अगर हम इन दो मामलों में अपनी विदेशी नीति को स्वतन्त्र बना सकें, तो सम्भव है कि अब भी—मामला बहुत बिगड़ चुका है, पन्द्रह बरस का रोग है और मरीज बहुत खतरनाक हालत में पहुँच चुका है—हिन्दुस्तान की विदेशी नीति को सबल बनाया जा सकता है। अगर हम यह समझते रहे कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार, उसके विदेश मन्त्रालय और हमारे राजदूतों का यह काम है कि वे विदेशों में हमारे विदेश मन्त्री की मूर्ति की रक्षा करते रहें, तो भारत की मूर्ति कभी बन नहीं पायेगी। अगर हम भारत की मूर्ति बनाना चाहते हैं विदेशों में, अगर हम भारत के हितों, भारत की आजादी, भारत की जमीन की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, तो फिर यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि पिछले पन्द्रह बरस से विदेश मन्त्रालय का जो एक ही मकसद रहा है कि श्री प्रधान मन्त्री साहब की मूर्ति की विदेशों में रक्षा करें, उस मकसद को छोड़ दिया जाये, उस मकसद को छोड़ देना पड़ेगा और अपने हितों, अपनी आजादी और अपनी जमीन की रक्षा करनी पड़ेगी।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं एक मिनट में इसकी एक मिसाल देकर खत्म कर देता हूँ—अगर आपकी इजाजत हो, नहीं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। १९५१ में जब मैं अमरीका गया था, तो वहाँ पर कुछ अमरीकियों ने मुझ से सवाल पूछा कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति ट्रूमैन के बारे में तुम्हारी क्या राय है। मुझ में और सभा में कुछ एका कायम हो चुका था और राष्ट्रीयता की जो दीवारें हैं, वे कुछ गिर चुकी थीं। जब मैंने इसका जवाब दिया, तो वे अमरीकी लोग बड़े परेशान से होकर बोले कि तुम पूरी बात नहीं कह रहे हो—जब तुम वापस जाओ हिन्दुस्तान में, तो ट्रूमैन को साथ लेते जाना। तभी मुझे एक ही जवाब सूझा, जो भारत की मूर्ति बनाता था, लेकिन भारत की मूर्ति को बना कर जो प्रधान मन्त्री की मूर्ति को किसी कदम गड़बड़ कर देता था—ज्यादा गड़बड़ नहीं करता था, शायद उन को भी ऊँचा बनाता था—और मैंने कहा कि हाँ, मैं एक शर्त पर ट्रूमैन को अपने साथ हिन्दुस्तान ले जाने के को तैयार हूँ और वह शर्त यह है कि आप हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री, नेहरू साहब, को अमरीका बुला लो और यहाँ पर उनको बास करने दो।

इससे अमरीकी जनता के मन में जो कि मुझे सुन रही थी, यह आया कि जिस तरह से हम लोकतन्त्री हैं, उसी तरह से ये भी लोकतन्त्री हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में कई तरह के विचार हैं, जो आपस में टकराते हैं और लोकतन्त्र के अनुसार उनको मौका मिलता है।

विदेशी नीति में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जनता का जनता से सम्बन्ध कायम हो। इस वक्त केवल सरकार का सरकार से सम्बन्ध हो रहा है। हम लोगों को तो जाने दीजिए। हमारे बारे में तो कह दिया जाता है कि ये लोग तो खाली हल्ला मचाया करते हैं। लेकिन इस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से भी हिन्दुस्तान की विदेशी नीति का कोई बड़ा सवाल, नई दिशा की तरफ ले जाने वाला सवाल, नहीं

उठाया जाता है। सब सरकार के मोताज हो गए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उन्नीसवीं सदी के मुकाबले बीसवीं सदी की यह कमजोरी रही है कि जनता का जनता से सम्बन्ध टूटा है और सरकार का सरकार से बढ़ा है, लेकिन कम से कम हम यह कोशिश करें कि सारे विश्व के पैमाने पर जनता का जनता से सम्बन्ध कायम हो।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): The hon. Member who just now spoke was saying that words were not properly used and the Prime Minister had not been able to understand the distinction existing among the different English words. I wonder whether the hon. Member who spoke is able to understand, with the knowledge of little English, Hindi and a little Sanskrit to his credit:

12.36 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

एकः शब्दः सम्यक् जातः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः

स्वर्गं लोकं कामधुक् भवति:

If a word is properly used it will have the desired effect. Words are to be properly used and at proper places. Out of context they carry no meaning. I wish the hon. Member understood the significance of the words properly.

It is easy to be wise after the event; it is easier to advise after the event and it is the easiest to criticise after the event, especially when one has no responsibility. The Opposition parties are quite critical about the non-alignment policy. It is an unfortunate thing that Members sitting on the Opposition always think that they are there to oppose any policy adopted by the Congress Party; they do not usually concur with it. It is an unfortunate co-incidence that the Communist Party is concurring in upholding non-alignment policy even though they differ on many other points. I was sorry

to hear yesterday Prof. Mukerjee saying that the foreign policy of India was subject to continued criticism, and it has always been made subject to sustained criticism, that it is wavering and weak. I do not know whether he is ventilating the feelings of other people or his own feelings in spite of the fact that they had concurred in upholding the foreign policy. I do not know how far what he said is upholding the incidence of that foreign policy and of the consequences of that foreign policy. Any country does not frame its foreign policy one fine morning. It is the outcome of deliberations of the leaders of the countries for years together, for decades together. That is the result of action and reaction of certain factors and consideration for years together. The American people describe their constitution as crystallised commonsense of the people of America for centuries together. Is not our Preamble, our Constitution and our foreign policy the outcome of the deliberations, of the wisdom of our people for decades together? Can this foreign policy which has been debated and strictly upheld for long years be given up one morning because opposition parties who have no responsibility to discharge—I doubt very much how far they will be able to do so in case they are given an opportunity—advise us? Have not many countries stood by us during the hours of trial? Has not our foreign policy of non-alignment proved to be a success? We have adopted this non-alignment policy as a means for achieving an end; it is not an end in itself. I do not want to resort to “*reductio ad absurdum*”. I do not want to prove, had we resorted to alignments what would have been the disastrous consequences? It is better I leave it to people who have some imagination. Non-aligned as we are, we are able to get the sympathy, help and co-operation militarily co-operation in the form of help, in the form of raw material, machinery and equipment of all sorts. Certainly distinction must be made between military non-alignment and other political non-alignment. If the distinction cannot be drawn and if there is confusion, cer-

tainly the situation becomes worse confounded. Therefore, this particular policy that we have adopted is not surely out of some compulsion. There may be countries in the world which have adopted this non-alignment policy because they are compelled, under compelling circumstances, to adopt it. There may be countries which have adopted this non-alignment policy because they have been driven out of the ring. There may be countries which resort to this non-alignment policy because they want to exploit the situation existing in the world keeping themselves aloof. But India did not resort to this non-alignment policy as a weak country. It has resorted to this non-alignment policy as a strong country and as a country not wanting to make any alignment. If alignment is made, I wonder, instead of our being dominated by the British power, we would have been under some other domination today. Therefore, we see that this particular policy is the outcome of our wisdom, and is the experience to our credit and it has done so much good to us. We have to review this particular non-alignment policy today in respect of our relations with the neighbouring countries.

The burning problems today are our relations with China and our relation with Pakistan. An hon. Member from the opposition side remarked, they were not quite clear as regards the foreign policy not necessarily in the use of words but in the implementation also! For a soldier, the person standing before him is either a friend or a foe. But for a politician and an administrator, there are friend-like foes and foe-like friends. For example, the hon. Members of the Opposition, though they sit on the Opposition benches, are our good friends. Therefore, a politician has to think twice, in the larger interests of the country, with reference to the international atmosphere and international development also.

The burning problems today, with which we are confronted, are the Chinese invasion and the border dis-

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

pute with Pakistan. The border dispute with Pakistan is no longer a mere border issue. It has developed into a bigger issue. China attacked us. We say that they were treacherous in attacking us in spite of our friendliness, but I do not know how far we are correct in saying that an enemy attacked us. An enemy is bound to attack; and at the same time, we cannot also presume that all our neighbouring countries are enemies until they prove that they are friends, that is, the onus of proving that they are friends lies with our neighbouring countries. We do not wish to venture into that. Therefore, the politician's business or the task of a leader is so great that it is very difficult to presume the neighbouring countries as enemies or as friends. Therefore, to err on the safer side, it is better to presume that they are our friends till it is proved that they show an inimical trend towards us.

Now, certain people make allegations against India by saying that India was not prepared. How can India be prepared unless it has got an intention to enter into any war with another country? The difficulty with India is that she concentrated most on development. India and China started their development programme practically at the same period. While India had welfare-oriented schemes, China concentrated on power-oriented schemes. War is a relief for China while war is a menace to India. But India does not wish to enter into a war, but, at the same time, it has to defend its own people, with all its culture, prestige, and on its heritage, and India would defend itself with all this, and not attack any other country.

In the words of a well-known writer, the Chinese war has been woven into the fabric of the mental make-up of the Chinese people. In the words of a well-known writer:

"There have been wars in China, wars between rebels and imperial forces, between the Chinese and the foreigners, between Warlords

and warlords with very little breathing space between them. Those who are old enough to be veteran communists have therefore lived their whole lives through the dangers and privations of war and for them the few short intervals of peace could have only small formative influence on their mind."

This is how the Chinese people are accustomed to. Even when China invaded us, so many countries stood by us, and China was left isolated. It may be refuted by some of our hon. friends in the Opposition. But the very fact that so many countries supported us speaks volumes for the success of our foreign policy.

The *Ceylonese Times* described the things this way. It was after the Colombo powers tried their best to bring in a compromise between the two countries which India had accepted—to go to the negotiating table as a preliminary step and not as a final step, for negotiations,—and which was not accepted, fortunately or unfortunately, by the Chinese people. In this regard, the *Ceylonese Times* reported that the response of the Chinese people towards the Colombo proposals is vague and verbose and a smoke-screen is being created. The *Vietnam Times* reported, quoting Khrushchev, that it is a Hitlerite tendency towards India and not the sign of Marxism. Therefore, many countries, through their press and platform, have reflected their opinion and their support for India. The well-known writer, Pearl Buck, who is well-acquainted with the Chinese people, their mind and matters, has remarked that it is quite in keeping with the age long practice of the Chinese people that war is a unilateral withdrawal and the creation of an impasse on the border; and that is quite in keeping with the tactics of the Chinese people. This is how we are confronted with an enemy, whose mental outlook is woven with war. How can the people expect us to be prepared for war with such a country?

No doubt, immediately, after that, India has been trying its best, with the help of other countries, to go ahead with its own development in the industrial field and also in the other fields, to get itself well-equipped for facing the Chinese menace. The Chinese menace is apprehended not only by us. There are other countries also which apprehend this particular "Yellow peril" as it is called. There is the great population problem of China which China is unable to solve. If the Chinese leaders had cared to utilise their forces, the human material, properly, they would have been able to get the credit of the whole world. But I am afraid that they are using this particular force, and this population to implement their own policies *Han-chauvinism* and their self-appointed world of centrism, sitting in the ivory tower and thinking always of revolutionary dogmatism. This is how the Chinese people are now stretching their hand towards Soviet Siberia the Soviet Fatherland but for whose co-operation and help the Chinese leaders would not have been able to see the light of day. This is how we are confronted with this particular enemy. It is in the light of world opinion that is created that we have to review our policy.

The second country with which we are confronted is Pakistan. When we agreed for the creation of a separate nation within the premises of our country, it came to mean as a sort of perennial trouble and disturbance to us. Now, we thought that the interests of Pakistan would be only to the extent of the border. But then, the development in the relations of Pakistan and China—their friendship—can be interpreted in this light: that two people having a common enemy will become friends. So also Pakistan and China, thinking that India is their common enemy, are entering into friendly alliance, air agreement and military agreement. Pakistan is trying to give or hand over a piece of land to China, that piece of land which is subject to the claims of sovereignty of India. There-

fore, even if they can get military aid and other forms of aid from the USA, Pakistan, in the opinion of the American people themselves, has not been inclined towards any gratitude for these supplies, and the American people immediately on hearing of Pakistan's alliance with China, rushed to the spot to see whether it is a fact or not.

I wish to remind this House that last time, when I spoke on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry, the hon. Member Shri Nath Pai, said that possibly India was mainly relying upon the possibility of a rift that may be created between USSR and China. Now, India does not gamble with rifts. That aspect also must be taken into consideration. At the same time, we cannot ignore the international development also. The Cuban affair furthered the cause of better understanding in the east. There has been the problem of disarmament and the test ban treaty entered into by the big countries in the world. This treaty speaks for certain progressive changes that are taking place in the world. Immediately after the three countries signed the test ban treaty, not less than hundred countries upheld the same, and a few more countries also may come to uphold the same. No country in the world desires a war like the Chinese people. But if any country is inevitably involved in war, there are other countries also which are sympathising. Therefore, on the eve of the United Nations General Assembly, we hear of the countries which are not amenable to jurisdiction, which are prejudiced against the international code of conduct, etc.—for example, South Africa and Portugal, with reference to its policy towards Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea—these things are being taken into consideration.

With reference to the part played by the Chinese people in a particular conference organised under the auspices

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

of the International Radio and Television, I may quote:

"China went on abusing the USSR and it addressed empty benches. There was nobody except a North Korean member to listen to him."

This is how in many of the conferences, China is facing the situation. It is not insignificant that here we take note of all these things and the development and the position of China, not necessarily China, but such of the communist countries which are self-centred, which have a narrow outlook and which do not think of universal brotherhood and democracy.

India has always stood the test of time. India has always stood by its policy of amicable settlement of disputes with other countries. It has strictly adhered to this policy. When the Buddhist people in South Vietnam were persecuted, India extended its sympathy towards those people. So, also with reference to Nepal. Even though it is a small country, because of geographical contiguity and political and racial affinity, we have developed very good relations with her. **Special-**ly after the visit of the royal couple to India, I think our relations have much developed. Rather than saying that they have improved, I would say that they have much developed.

In this way, our policy of non-alignment must be reviewed in the light of the developments taking place in the international sphere. I wish to bring to the notice of the House that the Communist Party boasted of organising a very huge procession in the previous week. I wonder, during this period of emergency, how these people could be allowed to organise this huge procession. (*Interruptions*). I wonder how they could be allowed to organise this procession, misleading the positive impression and creating a sort of confusion in the country during this emergency. I think the Government ought to have taken note of this particular thing and prevented this thing.

Some Hon. Members: Why?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Because....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I am just concluding, Sir. India has got her own history. India has made history and India will be making history also. Therefore, India wants to live with her history, prestige and culture. I do not wish to eulogise or deify our Prime Minister on this occasion. At the same time, we cannot forget the influence that he wields, that his personality wields, in the international sphere. The hon. Member, Dr. Lohia, said that the Prime Minister's statue could be seen everywhere. But I wish to bring to his notice that an institution or a country makes progress on account of certain individuals who add strength to the country in the initial stage. In course of time, subsequently it is the people who associate themselves with the institution who get credit on account of their association with the institution. It is on account of Gandhiji, Tilak and our Prime Minister—it is a coincidence that he is our Prime Minister—that India is gaining prestige in the international world. We are proud that we belong to a country, which was guided by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, this is the second stage. I wonder whether the hon. Member, Dr. Lohia, has cared to see what would be the fate, whether there would be any skeleton of the Socialist Party without Dr. Lohia, who speaks like this on the floor of the House. I do not know whether he agrees to that. We must remember the great influence wielded by our Prime Minister and in the light of all these developments, we should be able to review our foreign policy and take stock of the situation.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Sir, our foreign policy is a policy of peace and co-existence and it is a sound policy. It is not only sound in easing international tension, but also

in safeguarding the national interest. If I may quote,

"Observe the good faith and justice of all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony toward all. An attachment for one nation or another produces a variety of evils. It is our true policy to steer clear of all foreign entanglements."

These are not the words of our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister could have very well said these words. But these are the words of George Washington on 19th September, 1796. I quote these words for the benefit of Prof. Ranga, who wants that we should leave our policy of non-alignment and join with some bloc or other. I do not know which bloc he wants us to join. Preferably he wants us to join the bloc of the United States of America. Prof. Ranga has always been very critical about joining this bloc or that bloc when he was in the Congress. But since he has changed his party, he has also changed his views. Prof. Ranga was very unhappy to see that Latin American countries were tied to the chariot wheels of U.S.A. If I may quote him, he further said,

"It is in our interest and in the interest of all democrats to try and see that similar things would not happen in Africa and to these African nations, that either America or Soviet Russia or any other great power would not try to gain control over groups or the whole of these newly independent nations of Africa. It is in this regard that those of our statesmen who happen to be in charge of international affairs and foreign policy should be vigilant and try their best also to help these nations to continue to remain independent and if possible to come within the political persuasion and practice of *Panchsheel* instead of aligning themselves either to this group or that group."

So, he gave this advice to the newly independent African nations and he wanted us to see that these newly independent African nations did not join

this bloc or that bloc. But today, when Mr. Ranga has left the Congress and joined the Swatantra Party, he wants us to align ourselves with one bloc.

The Prime Minister was right when he said that the foreign policy of a country depends on the strength of the country. India, though it had not enough military or economic strength, carried weight in the international field. The number of countries accepting and following the policy of non-alignment has greatly increased. The unity of Afro-Asian countries became solid and now no longer any nation can take it for granted the vote of any other nation. The automatic majority which was available to the west so long can no longer be assured. The United Nations has become an instrument of power to the Afro-Asian countries. This is the achievement of India's foreign policy.

As I said, our foreign policy is sound. But we have to see that the people who are engaged in the execution of the policy do really believe in our policy and the ways in which we implement it.

14 hrs.

Last year, as you know, some hon. Members here had objected, and rightly objected to the remarks of Ambassador B. K. Nehru on television regarding the previous Defence to the Minister. For all he had said he earned a pat on his back, that Americans were lucky to have him despite the fact that his Defence Minister was unpopular with them. I do not know what New Delhi has done for these unfortunate and undesirable remarks.

Now again, the other day, I was reading a book called *India and the United States*, in which Prof. Michael Breacher of McGill University while speaking regarding the Indian position on Hungary says:

"There are people in the Indian Government in Delhi with whom I have talked who are not at all proud and I am talking about senior officials."

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

Who are these senior officials, I do not know, who do not think that the stand taken by Government of India with regard to Hungary was not one of which India could be proud I do not know whether the Government of India knows of such officials. Does the Government believe that with the presence of such officers the Indian policy could be well represented and executed? I must say that it is such officers and ambassadors who are responsible for distorting the image of India in the eyes of others. Can I expect that the Government will take suitable steps that such people are no longer there and they are replaced by well-informed statesmen who have implicit faith in the basic policies that are pursued by the Prime Minister?

One more point, and that is about Shri Asoka Mehta. He has been selected to represent us in the U.N.O. I do not know if the report in one of the weeklies is correct. It says:

"...Mr. Mehta appears to have made it quite apparent that, while at the United Nations, he will not take part in the political committee because of his reservations about the Government's foreign policy."

Is it correct, Sir? I have read Shri Mehta's speeches in the Lok Sabha. I have not come across a single line where he has disapproved of the policy of the Government of India. He has always supported it. But when such reports are published, the Government should take care to make it clear to the people what is correct and what is incorrect and see that no bad impression is left in the minds of the people. When our representatives go to the UNO to represent us there, they should not have reservations of any kind as are said about Shri Asoka Mehta in one of the weeklies.

Sir, our foreign policy has been independent. And, it has to be in the

light of the circumstances around us. Our northern border is threatened by the Communists or a country which is a Communist country. At the same time, there is a threat on the east and the west of our border by a country which has been armed by a western power. We should also take note of another factor. We get foreign aid. It is without strings, that is what is said. But do the people who give it feel like that? They want to influence us by their money, by the aid they give us. It is very evident.

A question was asked to Ambassador B. K. Nehru last year when Shri Nehru had given an interview on television in America. A correspondent asked:

"What we come right down to really is, do you think this action by the Committee will influence a change in Indian policy and is this the way to do it."

This was regarding India's request for an aid of about 90 million dollars which was turned down by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Another thing is, in this regard President Kennedy recently gave one interview where also, it is reported in the Press, Mr. Kennedy himself introduced the question of Kashmir when he was asked, in connection with such areas as Asia, why the US could not exercise more influence when it had so much prestige and money committed there. So it is evident when somebody gives us some help he wants that we should go according to his wishes, according to the way of his thinking. But, any Indian should be proud that, in spite of all these pressures, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, we have followed the path of an independent policy in our foreign relations.

Sir, there is a greater understanding and appreciation of the Indian policy all over. Pakistan's strange friendship with China has helped to understand us more abroad rather

than our own machinery of publicity or public relations abroad. But much more is needed to be done on the part of our missions abroad. There should be people who should have a missionary zeal and we should rather try to do away with people who, I might say, come from bureaucracy.

To end, Sir, I would say that the leadership of Shri Nehru has achieved independence for us, the leadership of Shri Nehru has kept us independent in the world conflict because so many things have come in which our own independence was threatened, and I am sure that the leadership of Shri Nehru will continue to keep us independent from the external influence in internal policies and in the international policies also.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have been able to agree with the Prime Minister that on the whole our foreign policy has been successful.

Unfortunately, I cannot agree with him in view of the fact that we have lost prestige and position in the world and in South East Asia, and also we have been unable to achieve any sense of security on our borders. Surely, Sir, it is a failure of our diplomacy that we were unable to keep Pakistan and China apart. The whole world wonders how Pakistan which had been built up by SEATO as a great bulwark against Chinese communism is now practically their ally. The Prime Minister has likened our inability to come to terms with Pakistan to the problems of Berlin and Indo-China. May I point out, Sir, that the problems there are aggravated by two different ideologies—the communist and the democratic—while ours is not so?

Then again, what have we done vis-a-vis China? I do not wish to look into the past history covered by White Papers, suffering, it seems, from the law of diminishing returns.

It is a fact that our foreign policy even before 1958 was entirely misconceived in its friendliness towards a country which the Prime Minister has now realised can never be trusted. In view of the intelligence from our own sources and indeed from the occupation of our territories after 1958, can the Ministry of External Affairs agree that the policy of protest notes has fulfilled any purpose? Does it fulfil any purpose today?

Must the initiative always rest with China? What of India? Are we not a first class nation? Why do we not take the initiative?

At this juncture, I would like to cast your minds back to the autumn of 1962, when the whole of India rose as one to protest against the Chinese aggression. In this House, despite the different political background, we all pledged ourselves to vacate the Chinese aggression.

What happened to that wonderful spirit? First, consider the manner in which, having accepted the national character of the challenge we were facing, the Prime Minister accepted the Colombo Plan proposals as an almost individual decision, without prior consultation with the Opposition and indeed even with his own party. On occasions, procedure is as important as principles. Consultation with the Opposition, specially in times of national crisis is quite natural. It is also a form of assuring continuity in foreign policy in democratic countries. And, then, again, we all know that our policy has changed by the essential needs of military assistance from other countries; yet, the Government still insists that our policy has not changed, and this prevents the country from utilising the best assistance that our friends are willing to give us and embarrass their position with the countries aligned to them.

During the course of his speech, the Prime Minister remarked that the part played by India in international affairs during the last ten years had been far in excess of our internal

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

strength. I quite realise that this is a debate on the international situation, but I do not think that it will be out of context to mention our internal situation, as that has a direct bearing on our relationship with foreign countries. If we are internally weak it is the fault of the ruling party, because no nation can be powerful unless it has a strong middle class, and we have succeeded in India in crushing the middle class, both economically and politically.

Here, in this House, we proclaim that we represent the people. All the same, when the voice of the people is heard in this House, it is never heeded. May I ask you this question? If the voice of the people was heeded in this House, how is it that the Gold Control Order, which people do not want, is still there? How is it that CDS is not yet scrapped, although there is agitation for it? Therefore, I do not think the voice of the people is heeded here. If we want political recognition of our country abroad, then we must make our country strong internally first.

When one looks at India in the context of international diplomacy, one cannot help realising the fact that when we first became independent, we enjoyed tremendous prestige and that our Prime Minister and India, basking in the glory of Mahatma Gandhi, enjoyed the reputation of champions of peace and freedom for all people. How have we come to lose this reputation? Is it because we did nothing to strengthen our ties with the other countries of South East Asia and Africa, or is it because we kept silent over the fate of the peace-loving Buddhists in Tibet? Was it not also because of our silence over Hungary? I would like to see India taking a lead and not being led. We must not allow China to dictate to us. We could begin by the recognition of an independent Tibet and the spiritual head, the Dalai Lama, and we could also recognise Formosa. If we could recognise East Germany North

and South Korea and North and South Viet Nam, then why not Formosa?

The Prime Minister mentioned that in the last few years a large number of African countries have become free and independent. As these countries become independent, one after the other, a competition between the Western and the Eastern blocs is going on, between the Western and Communist Powers is going on, to influence these independent countries and win their goodwill. This is where I should like to see India make a constructive contribution without any vested interest. It is natural for Africans and Indians to be friends in their common fight against poverty and pestilence. Besides, there are a large number of Indians who have settled there and we must ensure that they can continue their business or other avocations there.

While Communist propaganda in these countries has gathered tremendous momentum, we have given up the only chance of our being able to reach them by scrapping the Voice of America agreement. We have been told that alternative arrangements have been made for Bokaro. I should like to know what those alternative arrangements are. Now that the Voice of America agreement has been scrapped, how are we going to reach the people of those countries and how are we going to compete against all the propaganda that is being carried on against us by Communist China?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We will do it through the voice of India, our own radio.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: We cannot afford to purchase transmitters.

Now, before closing, I should like to refer to an allegation that Professor Hiren Mukerjee has made against the Swatantra Party. I shall leave it to the country to judge whether Rajaji and the Swatantra Party are unpatriotic. But the whole

world knows that all Communists, the world over, are agents of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union or Peking. Only the other day, an incident took place in New Delhi which proves that some Indian Communists are still co-operating with the Chinese. I am referring to the incident of Communist flag being hoisted on the VIP flag posts and photographed by the Chinese. The Prime Minister referred to the progressive deterioration of relationship between China and the Soviet Union. But, it is best to bear in mind that though they may differ as to the ways and means of achievement, their ultimate object and their present offensive against democratic institutions are one and the same.

Before closing, I should like to congratulate our President on the success of his trip abroad. He has succeeded in winning for India friendship and goodwill of all the places he visited. Indeed, it can truly be said that he did in a few days what most of our foreign missions have failed to do in sixteen years.

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I should like to say that I can only pity those who, even in this year of grace 1963, pose themselves as critics of our non-alignment policy. These critics seem to shut their eyes to certain glaring happenings which, to my mind, are nothing short of miracles, that have taken place since the perfidious attack on our borders by China last October, even if we ignore all the past achievements of our non-alignment policy. The fact that we could retain the goodwill of Russia in the context of the Sino-Indian conflict, and even get some assistance, though limited, from that quarter; the manner in which military assistance from many countries of the world, from both blocs, rushed in to assist us in that hour of crisis; the growing estrangement, now almost verging on total rupture between Russia and China and, last but

not the least, the agreement on joint air exercises, without offence to Russia;—all so much paradoxical in terms of ordinary diplomacy,—all these will go down in history as rare and miraculous achievements of our non-alignment policy, and, what is more, of the firm conviction that has so widely grown among the nations of the world about our sincere and unimpeachable adherence to non-alignment.

This shows why I have said that I pity those who still continue to be critics of our non-alignment policy. And it surprises me how wrong and indefensible are the attitudes and how ludicrous are the arguments put forward by those critics. It is amazing to find that no less a person than the hon. Member, Shri Ranga—now he is looking towards me—putting forth the argument which establishes the very opposite of what he wanted to establish.

I am quoting him. He said:

“What is the use of non-alignment when the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. are embracing each other and when there is talk of a pact between the NATO and the Western Powers?”

he flamboyantly asked that. I respectfully ask him: If these incompatibles are coming together, what proper course is there except that of non-alignment?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): With whom?

Shri J. R. Mehta: As history has been unfolding itself, those who have eyes cannot fail to observe how the great statesmen of the world, in whose hands lies the destiny of mankind, are today realising more and more that they cannot continue in their present water-tight compartments based on set creeds or ideologies, if humanity is to be saved.

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

I look forward to the day when these divisions would have melted away and when there will be only two groups, one which believes in sanity and another which believes in insanity.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):
Decide between the two.

Shri J. R. Mehta: India with her traditions will take a pride of place in the sanity group. Sanity will decide. There are people in this country who have made it their creed and logic to oppose whatever the Government of India does; so that if the Government of India opts for sanity, I wonder which side these friends will opt for.

I am no prophet, but if the latest trends are any indication, we should not be surprised if we see Russia and China at war with each other. We should not be surprised even if the USA and the USSR are aligned on the same side. As I submitted, sanity will have to align itself against insanity. In this context I wonder what our friends who sit on the Benches which are now empty will do when that contingency arises and whence they will seek their inspiration.

What I have said in regard to non-alignment applies more or less to Panchsheel. To my mind, they are facets of the same coin. The other day it was amusing to hear an hon. Member of this House of the eminence of Acharya Kripalani dubbing Panchsheel as *panch-nonsenses*. At present he is ailing in hospital and, I am sure, the House will join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery. I have said 'amusing' purposely because there should be no cause of annoyance, not only because the Acharya is entitled to all respect for his patriotism and sincerity and sacrifice, but because, after all, he was sponsoring a no-confidence motion at the time when he spoke those words.

Be that as it may, as I think of Panchsheel, my mind goes to the great and sublime ideal of "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*" which our seers, Rishis and Maharshis preached when the rest of the world would not see beyond its nose as it were. Panchsheel, may I say, is nothing but a translation of the same old ideal in modern political phraseology for which credit goes to our great Prime Minister. I am sure, China has let us down by a wanton breach of that agreement. Maybe, we and the rest of the world are not able to live up to their ideal. But that does not detract from the validity of the ideal. I am one of those who believe that it is India's destiny to give to the world the spiritual guidance which it needs to appreciate and achieve that sublime goal.

Much has been said about the recent developments in regard to the VOA deal and the Bokaro Project. We do not know yet what shape the VOA deal will finally take. We may also agree generally that such agreements when once made should not be lightly abrogated. One cannot also but regret that due care and thought was not given to the terms of the agreement before it was ratified. The hon. Prime Minister himself in his greatness, has readily conceded this. But conceding all this, what strikes me all the more is that while the US administration appreciates the difficulties of the Government of India and is prepared to accommodate us, which by the way is another illustration of the soundness of our foreign policy, some of our friends opposite are not prepared to do the same.

Similarly about Bakaro. There again while the setback to the project is regrettable, it is equally striking that the US Government and the US President himself share our disappointment at the developments. What is still more remarkable is that our mutual goodwill and respect should be capable of bearing the

strains and stresses involved in these developments, reflecting once again the solid and sound foundations on which our foreign policy is based.

One of the arguments which is put forward in the denunciation of our foreign policy is that our relations with our neighbours are not good. May I respectfully ask: If my neighbour turns out to be a robber or a thief, am I to be responsible for this? If some of our hon. friends on the opposite Benches misbehave, are we to be held responsible for this, or vice versa?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The point is, what is your attitude to them?

Shri J. B. Mehta: With due deference may I say, I am no prophet, but I think that the hon. Prime Minister is prophetic when he says that this tension and conflict on our border is likely to be a long-drawn out affair and might last for four to five years? We have to be prepared for the greatest sacrifice in order to be able to emerge victorious out of this conflict. We have to guard against all fissiparous tendencies, to be vigilant about unpatriotic elements and saboteurs internal and external and spies and to be prepared for any contingency.

In this context I may be excused if I say a word of appeal to those who are thinking or who may be thinking of raising no-tax campaigns and agitations of other kinds at this juncture. I am one with them when they say that it is upto the Government of India to exercise the utmost economy and to cut down all wasteful expenditure. I am happy that there is a growing consciousness lately on their part in this direction. Having said this, I may be excused if I say a word to my hon. friends who cannot resist the temptation of rousing passions against the Government by exploiting the hardships which are inherent in an emergency like this. People fall easy prey to such agitations because the

emergency and the inherent dangers are not apparent on the surface.

In this context I would ask them respectfully to remember the common phrase: लड़ाई में लड़्डू नहीं बंटते । With pardonable pride, I may be excused if I refer to the ordeal which Mewar and Maharana Pratap had to suffer and to undergo when the great Rana decided to wage a war against the might of the Moghul Empire single-handed. The ravages which Mewar suffered in those days are still there to see. But we are proud of Mewar and Rana Pratap even upto this day. History and posterity will remember that. My humble appeal to my friends is that here now the prestige and honour of a hundred Mewars is at stake, and it is up to us to bear all burdens and all sacrifices with pleasure and with goodwill.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the international situation today is like the sea after the storm. After the storm that gathered round the Carribean crisis the international situation has become rather placid and calm. Following in its wake has come the test ban agreement. At the time of the Carribean crisis we thought that the world was heading for destruction. But today, to put it in the words of President Kennedy, a shaft of light has cut into the darkness of despair, of mutual suspicion, hatred and despondency.

How did this situation come about, Sir? Who paved the way for it? These are interesting questions. And if we make a study into those questions we will find that this great country—great not in its military strength, great not in its financial strength, but great in its ideas and in its ideals, great in the teachings of its great masters and in its heritage—has done a tremendous job in bringing about this situation.

India as an independent nation entered the international scene at a time when the nations of the world were warring with one another, when the nations of the world

[Shri Kappen]

believed not in international co-operation and goodwill but in alliances, in military blocs and power blocs. To this weltering atmosphere of hatred and mutual suspicion India came in like a soothing angel with her philosophy of non-violence, of non-alignment, international co-operation and love. A believer in democracy, she never believed in crushing other systems which are opposed to her own, but she hopes to convert others by persuasion, love and example. Her foreign policy is the result of the teachings of her great masters, her traditions and her ideals. Not only that, Sir, it is the result also of the peculiar situation in which she found herself on attaining independence. One hundred and fifty years of foreign rule, foreign exploitation, has dislocated her economy and has rendered her people absolutely poor. So the first duty she had to fulfil was to improve the standard of living of the people, to give them better education, to give them better health, and to industrialise. For all these, she needed peace, and therefore her policy has been the result not only of her ideals and ideas but also of hard necessity.

Both the power blocs, when India entered the scene, misunderstood her and looked upon her with suspicion. Slowly but steadily she won the hearts of all those who looked upon her with suspicion, and she has been able to convert them. In Korea, in Indo-China, and wherever there was dispute and tension, she was demonstrated in a practical way that her philosophy is a dynamic philosophy, that here philosophy is one which is going to save the world. At first people thought, the leading nations especially thought, that it was a negative philosophy. They did not understand that it is a dynamic philosophy involving friendliness to all nations and non-interference in the affairs of other people.

Following this came her five principles of peaceful co-existence. This

was also a thing which the world could not swallow easily. After fifteen years of continuous effort on the part of India to convince the world that power blocs and military alliances are not the solution for the world's ills, that power blocs are bound to produce forces from within, which will crack them, that tension produces power blocs and power blocs produce further tension, after fifteen years of this attempt what do we see today? We find the power blocs crackling like nuts in an oven. De Gaulle in Europe and Ayub in Asia have hammered heavy nails into the coffin of the American power bloc. China is doing the same to the Russian bloc.

So, in despair, finding that increasing armaments, producing more and more of hydrogen and atom bombs is not going to solve the problem of the world, that peace cannot be achieved by this method, Russia and America have come together. And now it is interesting to read the American President speaking on this question. But I do not want to take the valuable time of this House by reading it out.

Now, when these great nations which have been going on with the cold war have come together, some people in our country are rather suspicious of the efficacy of non-alignment, because of the Chinese aggression. Whatever the pessimists might say about the efficacy of non-alignment, whatever narrow-minded party politicians might say about non-alignment for party purposes, this is a policy, I assert, which has helped India to stem the tide of the Chinese aggression. And India has come out of this struggle purer, stronger, more united, and it has proved beyond doubt to the whole world that the policy of non-alignment, the policy of international co-operation and love is the only right policy. And all the world has accepted this. When China attacked India, the nations of the world from the East

and the West came to support her. They did not ask the question to which bloc she belonged, but they came to her support. About seventy countries of the world, of the 110 represented in the United Nations, offered her their support and sympathy. To put it in the words of one of our editors, this is a global vote in favour of non-alignment and democracy.

Now, if we look at the picture of the whole world there is peace now, cold war has abated, it is on the ebb, the nations of the world are coming together, and we see various States forming into unions following the principle that coming together in international co-operation is the only means of securing peace in the world. Everywhere we see that and it has been established beyond the shadow of a doubt that this policy, India's policy, this ancient wisdom of this ancient land, is the only right and correct policy to be followed by the nations of the world if they want peace. And now can anybody cast suspicion or doubt on this policy? Look at the countries like Africa or other Asian countries. If they are striving for freedom, I ask, who gave the lead to them? If it is not India, may I know which is the other country that gave the lead to them? Who taught them that it is by standing united, not going into alignment, not going into power blocs, but it is by standing together, advocating and fighting for international co-operation that we can bring peace and happiness to the world? That has been beyond all doubt. Therefore, in the context of the present international situation, with special reference to the international situation now obtaining, I feel and I hold and maintain that the policy of non-alignment, the policy of international co-operation has succeeded and I take this opportunity to congratulate our Prime Minister for the bold and right policy that he has been bold enough to follow during all these years. Let us strengthen his hands; let the House be united and let it strengthen his hands so that we

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can bring peace and happiness to the world.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I do not stand here to decry the Government of India's foreign policies or to proclaim an unqualified endorsement for them. It is for this reason that my task is rendered somewhat difficult.

Sir, from the debate on this motion by the Prime Minister,, it appears that critics and proponents of our foreign policies have tended unfortunately to over-subscribe to the wholesale approach. The proponents have in the sweep of their arguments denied even admitted lapses, even those examples of unwitting ineptitude which form a part of the confessions of the Government. On the other hand, the critics have harangued at the very fundamental conception itself at the root of our foreign policy and would alternate between wanting us either to "dream" or to retrace all our steps. I feel that the truth lies somewhere between these delineations and any partisan disregard of the shortcomings, as indeed of the abiding value of our foreign policy, would be to the detriment of the nation. It is in this context that I would like to advocate a broad-based non-partisan national approach to the problems of foreign policy in our country. When I say this, I do not wish to advocate a regimented unity of views in matters of foreign policy. But I do wish that we should make an effort to develop a substantial area of agreement on matters of foreign policy. The parties, the groups and individuals should have freedom and flexibility of views, but within a common agreed framework. There should be, I think, no difficulty in securing this substantial measure of agreement and of understanding. I would like to submit that if this unity of approach, if this broad-based non-partisan national approach to foreign policy has not emerged in this country, if it has not been forged and shaped even under the shadow of the threat of aggression, it is the Government, the ruling

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

party in this country which is certainly to be blamed for. I would like that Prime Minister whose leadership the nation has acknowledged on many occasions would take effective steps to give a lead in this direction and to underline the need for developing this national non-partisan approach to foreign policy. Now, this suggestion is not without a precedent in other countries and I think it would be salutary if we try to understand the problems that confront our country in the present crisis and if we try to develop an approach which would not emphasise the sharp cleavages of opinion which are inspired more by partisan ends than by dispassionate consideration of the issues involved.

The policy of non-alignment in the context of Chinese invasion has perhaps to be vigorously reoriented and restated. It cannot be denied that the attempt is clearly afoot already at the hands of the Prime Minister and I think it should not be done in any great haste because changes of emphasis must take place in due course. It should not be done. I would respectfully submit, as a part of a process of reaction—thinking just because some thing has happened to our country, we have not to rush into conclusions or even to emphasise beyond a reasonable measure the ultra nationalist or the jingoist approach to foreign affairs. In this respect, I should like to say that our foreign policies have been the result, by and large, of a great deal of creative thinking and if in this embattled moment we lose and disown valuable contributions that our foreign policies made, it would not be for the benefit of our nation. I hope that rethinking in these matters will not be allowed to be detailed or incarcerated in the prison house of any fixed dogmas. Let us not throw the baby with the bath-water. Let us disown the policies in this country which have stood us, by and large, in good stead. Let us not allow the guilt and shame of our

military unpreparedness to afflict our thinking on foreign policy matters. Let us not split the personality of our foreign policy. Let non-alignment arrive at a fresh consistency of its own. Let our foreign policies not be a victim of any negative polemics. We should strive to secure a posture which will be beneficial to ourselves, to the nation, and which will continue to contribute to the purpose of securing world peace in the long range. I would like to make a reference to a highly perceptive statement on neutralism or non-alignment, as our policies are generally described, by President Kennedy of the United States of America. In an interview which he gave on the 9th December, 1959, he had this to say:

"During the immediate years ahead this is likely to be an increasing trend in Africa and probably also in Latin America. In Asia, however, there may be some movement away from a wholly uncommitted neutralism as a result of the growing awareness of the Chinese threat. The desire to be independent and free carries with it the desire not to become engaged as a satellite of the Soviet Union or too closely allied to the United States.

We have to live with that, and if neutrality is the result of a concentration on internal problems, raising the standard of living of the people and so on, particularly in the underdeveloped countries, I would accept that. It's part of our own history for over a hundred years. We should look with friendship upon those people who want to bear the problems that almost overwhelm them, and wish to concentrate their energies on doing that, and do not want to become associated as the tail of our kite."

In my humble opinion there could be no bigger tribute, no bigger compliment to the success and the justification of our foreign policy.

I should like in this context also to make a reference to a striking passage appearing in an article written by our Prime Minister in the April, 1963 issue of Foreign Affairs, wherein he has outlined the central problem which confronts us in the field of foreign affairs. The Prime Minister has said:

"If the world is viewed as divided essentially between imperialists and Communists, between whom war not only is inevitable in the end, but between whom tension in some form must be kept alive and even intensified as opportunity occurs, then there is indeed no place in it for the non-aligned. The nonaligned nations must, in this context, seem to be occupying an unstable, anomalous position from which, if they could be dislodged, either by cajolery or coercion, the result would be to accentuate the polarization of world forces. It is logical to conclude that China's multiple campaign against India is an exercise in real politik on these lines. India is such an outstanding member of the non-aligned community that her defection, whether voluntary or enforced, cannot fail to bring grave and far-reaching consequences in its train."

And these consequences may indeed undermine our national existence, our national independence and also the prospects of peace for humanity.

It is, therefore, in this context that I once again make a plea to the Prime Minister and to the country as a whole to strive to develop a broad-based non-partisan national approach to foreign affairs.

I should like to welcome the timely assistance, that we received from various friendly foreign countries, and particularly, from the United States of America, in our hour of national peril. The assistance was welcome because it was extended despite our non-alignment and was a

graceful gesture of far-seeing statesmanship. At the same time, we have to be cautious. The assistance, after all, was not as massive as we would have liked to have, for reasons best known to them.

Now, I should like to make a brief observation in respect of the doubts which are raised sometimes about non-alignment. An eminent American scholar has analysed this phenomenon of non-alignment in foreign affairs, and says that there are four categories of non-alignment. According to him non-alignment may mean escapism, pure and simple; it may mean non-alignment or political non-commitment, it may mean moral inertia and indifference; and it may also mean surreptitious alignment with the Soviet bloc. It is apparent that we have striven time and again to give a clear delineation to our foreign policies in terms of a non-alignment which means not only non-alignment to any military bloc but prevention of the bipolarisation of power in the international sphere.

I should like to say also in this context that perhaps, with the Chinese threat looming large on our horizons, and with the new-found friendship between China and Pakistan, the hostility for India appearing to have made strange bed-fellows in international politics may ultimately secure a more rational approach from the United States of America in the matter of its alliances and friendships. I hope that the United States will revise its collector's approach to alliances and friendships and that she will not allow her friendship and the approach of her friendship to become a veritable museum of all kinds of contradictory alliances. I hope that the Pakistan approach which is getting increasingly irresponsible and unreasonable will unfold the underlying motives for Pakistan's policy so far and her unwillingness to come to terms with us. I should like to say that our readiness at all times to negotiate with Pakistan has quite often been misunderstood. I should like to sub-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

mit that Government should not initiate or respond to any move for negotiations with Pakistan until they are fairly secure in the belief that such a conference or such a meeting may yield some results. I suggest this because, quite often in the past, such negotiations have ultimately tended to produce greater ill-will and misunderstanding.

I should like briefly to make a reference to the Voice of America Pact on which much has been said by different hon. Members who preceded me. It has been decried, and in some quarters, it has also been supported. The basic fact remains on the admission of the Government themselves that it was a pact either carelessly entered into or entered into without due deliberation or that the full implications of this pact dawned upon our Government only belatedly. Whichever of these assumptions may be true, it is obvious that the treaty-making procedures in this country leave much to be desired. I am not one who advocates the American Senatorial procedure of advice and consent in the field of treaty-making, but I do want to make the suggestion in all humility that if we wish to strengthen the institutions of parliamentary government in this country, and if we wish to develop a non-partisan national approach to foreign affairs, it would be in the fitness of things if Government started following a convention of laying such pacts and treaties on the Table of this House and the other House, before ratification so that they are under the watchful eye of Parliament. This is also not a wholly unprecedented suggestion. As the House is aware, this was followed by the Labour Government in 1924, and it was discontinued only in 1929. Again, after a few years it was adopted, but the successor Governments unfortunately had not found it convenient to follow this practice. I hope that a review of these procedures would be made because that is far more fundamental than this particular pact and

its implications. It has certainly not stood us in good stead to discover that this pact was not to our liking, and it was not an agreeable agreement, and that it had implications which were not good for either of the countries involved.

I would, therefore, like to suggest that we review our treaty-making procedures and make them more Parliament-based. I should like in this connection to make a brief reference to what Sir Ivor Jennings had to say on this matter. He says this while discussing the treaty-making powers of Government in U.K.:

"It must not be thought, however, that parliamentary control weakens the Government. The Government that dares to make its policy open and secures the support of the elected representatives of the people is strengthened in the international arena. A Government which has secured a majority at an election speaks for a nation. Even if twelve million people have voted against it, it has the support of that twelve million in all reasonable actions, for those twelve million admit the right of the majority to determine national policy; and in so admitting they acquiesce in the policy that is followed. They know that they can criticise; they are aware that their criticism will have effect on a Government whose whole basis is popular support; they know that a comparatively small change of opinion will, in the near future, alter both Government and policy; and they know, above all, that the Government knows it, and will act accordingly."

I would now proceed to make a reference to the need for securing for India a seat on the Security Council as a permanent member. This matter has been mooted in the past, and has had sympathetic reception in the chancelleries of the world. With

the lone exception of Pakistan which challenged our fitness to serve on the Security Council as a permanent member, there is no country which has really raised any voice of protest against the proposal of our becoming a member of the Security Council. This, I think, would be a move which would secure for India a permanent advantage. But what is more and what transcends mere national advantage is the fact that the structure of the United Nations with India as a permanent member of the Security Council would better accord with the realities of the international situation. I feel that either out of modesty or on account of a self-denying ordinance, Governments have not done enough in endeavouring to secure a seat for India as a permanent member of the Security Council. I would like to know the Prime Minister's reaction to this and would also like to know whether he considers that the time is appropriate now for such a move to be made. I know that this may necessitate Charter revision, and Charter revision may bring about controversies which we wish to avoid. (An Hon. Member: It is in the offing). If we begin working for a common agreement on an issue like this, we may ultimately be able to secure the objective we have in view both for our national interest and for the furtherance of international peace.

15 hrs.

I would also like to know whether the Government's policy in respect of China's admission to the United Nations remains unchanged. I would like to know whether the Government is willing to consider the two-Chinas position which has been suggested in many quarters. I know that the leader of our delegation made a statement that the Government of India was not disposed to reconsider its position in this respect, but I think there have been press statements and also press reports to the effect that the Prime Minister is disposed to consider such a suggestion. We would

like to know more clearly as to what the position is and on what reasons it is that the Government of India does not consider this feasible, plausible or desirable. We would also like to know as to why India should insist so much on the admission of China, particularly when we advocate that members who do not discharge their obligations under the UN Charter should be expelled from that organisation. We are working in a contrary direction—it appears on the surface from our attitude. We would like to have some clarification on this matter.

Before I conclude, I would make a reference to the plight of Indians abroad, which is a matter of major concern to all of us. It seems that as regards this problem, though the case has not gone by default—our Government has been anxious to do all that is possible formally speaking—the results have been few and far between. I should like, in this connection, to refer to the plight of Indians in Burma and to the plight of Indians in Ceylon in particular. *The Guardian*, which is a vocal English daily in Burma, had this to say about the case of Indian detenus:

"The Government of Burma should give humanitarian treatment to those detenus who had been arrested long ago only for non-payment of their foreign registration fee".

The paper strongly condemned the continuous detention of those Indians who were 'poor and ignorant' and could by no stretch of imagination be treated as 'depraved criminals'.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to what Yebaw Thaung Seing General Secretary of the Burma Hindu League, had to say. He said that 'the officials of the Immigration and National Registration Department continued to hound them and harass them'.

It is not my purpose to use strong or violent language because that may

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

exacerbate international controversies. But I would like to say that in the case of Ceylon we have not been able to achieve anything that could stand on the credit side of our ledger. The Prime Minister had this to say in 1954:

"Normally speaking, people are not driven out of a country even if they are nationals of another country. Individuals may be sent out if they misbehave, but whole crowds of people, ten and hundreds of thousands, are not sent out. Such a thing is unknown except under very abnormal conditions . . ."

It appears that these abnormal conditions are coming to a boiling point in Ceylon, and some decisive action is called for. I do not say that it has to be violent action. Ceylon is a neighbouring country, friendly to us, and very effort should be made—an unsparing effort should be made—to secure a proper place for those Ceylonese of Indian origin who are being discriminated against and who are not being accorded a rightful place in the Ceylonese society which they have done so much to build and develop.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): I would like to make a few observations and will not inflict a long speech. I was wondering when an hon. Member behind me was dialating on how the non-alignment policy had failed, how it had not succeeded. I put a straight question—what other policy there could have been? We were under the domination of a mighty empire. Does anybody suppose that we should be lacking in human dignity, in elementary vanity, to be always in the pocket of the British Prime Minister? Then we will not have been fit for independence. It is a question of human dignity, a quesqtion of pride and honour of a new Independent people.

I submit that reason does not always guide action of man. There is some-

thing called human dignity. There is something ingrained in man called vanity in the recesses of one's soul. We are not known for human cowardice. There is a Rajputana song:

नित सबरे सूरज निकसे ।
शाम समय छिदा जावे ॥
बारा प्रताप की भ्रमर ज्योत ।
जुग जुग ज्योत दिखाये ।

So long as this song is sung in the Chittor fort, India would not know what cowardice is. For the first time, after thousands of years, 1 day after Chandragupta Maurya's time India has been what national power means. Never before could the Indian citizen know what first citizenry means. For the first time, under our Constitution, India is a united nation. India is a great power. India is an undivided community, always powerful and strong with an ideology, with a sense of mission before the world.

I have said that it was impossible for us to remain any more, after being independent, in the pocket of the British Prime Minister. We were anti-colonialist, we were anti-imperialist. Even the United Nations was formed with one objective of unitarianism, not in the sense that one Napoleon could rule over the world; that was impossible, but with the alternative, that the United States-Russia-Britain trio should rule the world.

I pay my humble tribute to the forceful advocacy of Shri Krishna Menon who said that we having become independent, overthrowing the mightiest empire in the world are not willing to remain in the pockets of the British imperialists. He was the man who stood up for the independence, honour and dignity of the people. Even the smallest country in the world could assert itself by not remaining with the European bloc and have its Independent policy.

We rendered a service to the common man in the smallest country in

the world, so that he and his country could be independent in thought and be honourable in action. If a man has to act on the bidding of somebody else, what remains of him? We have established that any weak country, even the ordinary common citizen, the man in the street, could act with a sense of honour and dignity which the human soul possesses and not be tied to anybody else.

Coming to the bloc of the communist countries, I would say this. We have a democratic Constitution. How could we act at the bidding of a communist dictator? So the only way open to us, consistent with dignity and honour and independence, is to adopt the policy of non-alignment. 'Non-alignment' does not mean that we will act in co-operation neither with A nor with B. That is impossible in human affairs, much more so in the 20th century—to remain alone to remain insensitive to the developments in the world and be mindful of human welfare. You have to work in co-operation with other countries. We are working in co-operation with the United States; there is our planning and development. My friend says: We suit for purposes to that of the United States for we need money; we are with the Communist Russia because we are afraid of China or Pakistan and we fear both of them. I beg to submit that the human soul cannot be worse debased. No citizen who has got a sense of honour, or dignity, or the bones of whose forefathers lie buried under this earth would utter these words. I revolt against this sort of sentiment which is debasement of the soul. The course we took to was honourable. It suited itself to what is called the scientific criterion. What is scientific criterion? That is what is called pragmatism and utility. It has stood the test of experience and it has paid us good dividends. How has it stood the test of experience? There were two blocs. If we had joined one bloc we would have taken their liabilities on us and would have been forced to use all our financial resources in building military

power and we could not have had development plans. May I, in this connection, put a simple question? Is there a mother living anywhere in this world who asks his son to take a gun at the cost of bread and butter. (An. Hon. Member: Shri Ranga's mother) . . . (Interruptions.) Then, Mr. Ranga is an unnatural creature if he wants to do that. No mother would do like that. I am not talking sentiments simply. The woman is the 50 per cent force in the world today because of the democratic constitutions. Peace exists in the world today much more due to the women's power. Even logically, it was impossible for India to join a bloc and force upon herself the liability of arming this country. I am taking the pragmatic and utility view. It has given us good dividends. We did not have much resources of all the newly independent countries resorting to planned economy, no other country has imported so much of machinery and capital goods for its development as India has done; no other country has employed so many engineers and experts in its development plans as India has done and no other country has got continued assistance for development as India has done. After providing for first class citizenry, if you do not provide for the citizens enough to eat, for education, what for does the Government exist? What for is the people's Government? With this non-alignment policy we have been able to develop our country and to put it on the path to greatness. It is said that in the United Nations Council, India is not a permanent member. We are the five great countries like that? West Germany, Italy, China, India and Japan; India is one of the countries. If there are countries which have made it impossible for great decisions to be taken either at Moscow or Washington, decisions which would affect the fate of the human race, India is the first country in that list. It is no mean achievement. It will go down to history that there was a country recently independent which stood for human freedom, human dignity and human indepen-

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

dent judgement for the good of human benefit, for the good of generations of human race. That will be to the glory of India. It is not an ordinary achievement. Co-existence and non-alignment are not new. A French philosopher advised the grandson of Louis XIV that the best course for him would be not to fall in line or be a member of any military alliances or to create enemies around him; that the best course would be to be friendly with the neighbours and to work out his policies so as to benefit not only him, his kingdom and his people but also to benefit his neighbours. He says that if by chance any of your neighbour is your enemy, as here in China, then the other friends of yours would gather round you and would come to your help and your enemy would be isolated. That advice is equally true in the case of India. Now, China stands isolated. China stands isolated while India gets support of the world opinion. Again and again it is asked: Who has come to your help? Who has taken arms in your favour? It is a simple proposition. How much useful you would be to your neighbour or to your friend or how much your policy would be in line with their policy and would suit their way of thinking? Depending on that they will come in for your friendship. They will not come for charity. Nothing of the sort. As you go along, if you gather strength and you are powerful to meet the situation, you stand and the world stands behind you. If you fail, the world will fail you.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने इस सदन के कक्ष में कई बार अपनी तटस्थता की नीति को दुहराया और समय समय पर सदन ने उस की स्वीकृति दी जिस से हमें बड़ा सम्बल मिला ।

श्रीमन्, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति को दृष्टि में रख कर अगर आप विचार करें तो आप को अनुभव होगा कि संसार की ध्वंसात्मक

विभीषिका के तट पर खड़े हो कर हम ने कई बार इस सदन में शांति और विश्व बंधुत्व की बात दुहराई है । तटस्थता की नीति हमारी सार्वभौमिक प्रजातन्त्रात्मक नीति है । इस नीति के अन्तर्गत हम ने न केवल अपने राष्ट्र की शांति की कल्पना की बल्कि "वसुधै कुटुम्बकम्", के सिद्धान्त पर और अपनी सनातन नैतिकता के आधार पर हम ने यह नारा बापू के माध्यम से और प्रधान मंत्री के माध्यम से सारे संसार को दिया । श्रीमन् तमाम विभीषिका युद्ध के बादलों का इतिहास, एक दूसरे के प्रति अविश्वास और छोटे और बड़े के भाव ने सारे संसार में तांडव नृत्य की स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी । क्यूबा की एक स्थिति थी । छोटे बड़े राष्ट्रों में जो द्वंद था वह आप के सामने ही था लेकिन इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि सहअस्तित्व की बात, मानवता के धर्म की बात और एक दूसरे को निकट लाने की बात अगर सब से पहले किसी देश ने की होगी तो वह हमारे भारत देश ने की, बापू ने की और उन के बाद उन के उत्तराधिकारी नेहरू जी ने की ।

एक बार नीति का झगड़ा चला था । द्वंद था सिद्धान्तों में । एक राष्ट्र और दूसरे राष्ट्र के बीच में होड़ थी ह ध्वंसात्मक अस्त्र-शस्त्र बनाने में, लेकिन जब मानवता त्राहि त्राहि करने लगी और सारी संस्कृति और मानवता की अनभूतियां लड़खड़ा रही थीं, उस समय रूस ने, जिसको कि चीन ने पेपर टाइगर कहा, क्युश्चेव ने सोचा कि एक है वह रेखा, एक है वह प्रकाश जो एशिया को हिन्दुस्तान से आता है जिस का कि नाम भारत देश है जिसने सहअस्तित्व के सिद्धान्त की बात प्रज्वलित की थी, उस प्रकार का आश्रय लिया और भय से मुक्त हो कर शांति के साथ, शक्ति के साथ और मान बढ़त भावना के साथ उस ने अमरीका से हाथ बढ़ाया और तमाम प्रच्छन्नभूमिको एक तरफ छोड़ दिया । उस ने कहा कि मानवता के नाम पर आओ, एकौम दी टेबुल बैठो हमारे और आप

के बीच में जो मतभेद हैं व दूर होंगे। हमारा और आप का कोई आइडियॉलाजिकल कंफ्लिक्ट होगा वह बैठ कर बात करने से दूर होगा। लेकिन एक बात पर हमारा आप का और संसार का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है और वह है मानवता का धर्म, वह है शांति, सहअस्तित्व और एक दूसरे को निकट लाने की प्रवृत्ति। इस सम्बन्ध में जब दोनों एक हो गये तो सारे संसार का इतिहास बदल जायेगा।

एक बार ए० आई० सी० सी० में हम प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण सुन रहे थे। शंका की वह स्थिति राष्ट्र में हो गई थी कि ऊपर से कुछ हंस उड़ रहे थे हाई आल्टीच्यूड पर, वायरलैस पर खबर मिली कि कुछ प्लेन्स आ रहे हैं और उस थोड़ी सी भूल पर कि प्लेन्स आ रहे हैं, उस शंका और संदेह में हो सकता था कि यहाँ से प्लेन्स उड़ते और बम-बाजी हो जाती। यानी मनुष्य का स्वभाव सत्ता से राजनीति से, शंका से और सीमाओं से सशंकित हो गया था इतना पीड़ित हो गया था और डबमगा रहा था कि ऊपर आकाश में उड़ते हुए हंसों को प्लेन्स समझ रहा था। एक वह स्थिति थी और एक स्थिति आज है। आज कोई कितना ही उपहास कर ले, श्री लोहिया डर, भय और आश्रय की नीति कह कर चाहे कितना ही प्रगल्भ प्रमाद करें लेकिन सत्य यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की सहअस्तित्व की बात को रूस ने स्वीकार किया, अमरीका ने स्वीकार किया। सत्तावन राष्ट्रों ने स्वीकार किया और एक साथ उन्होंने हमारी इस बात को स्वीकार किया। अब हम से जो यह कहा जाता है कि हम को डर लगता है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमें किस से डर लगता है? रूस से, चीन से अथवा किन दूसरे राष्ट्रों से हमें भय लगता है? यह कहा जाता है कि चीन से और दूसरे राष्ट्रों से हमारी नीति भय की नीति है। श्रीमन्, पाकिस्तान से कहा गया कि हम डरते हैं। पाकिस्तान और

हमारा देश, दोनों में से कौन डरता है इस का एक उदाहरण आप के समुख है। अगर पाकिस्तान न डरता होता, उस के अन्दर कपट की भावना न होती, उस के अन्दर दुर्बलता की भावना न होती तो थोड़ी अपनी सीमा देने के बाद चीन के चरणों में अपने को वह समर्पित न करता। चीन के चरणों में जा कर उस ने समापत किया। हम ने किस को समापत किया? हम को कहाँ डर है? जिस को डर कहते हैं हम उस को मैत्री और सहयोग की बात कहते हैं। हमारे ऊपर भी संकट आया। हम उस से विचलित नहीं हुए। थोड़े से रिबरसेज किसी भी संग्राम अथवा युद्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय का रूप नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम पीछे हटे। अगर पीछे कहीं युद्ध होता तो कुछ और ही नक़्शा होता। शांति से क्रान्ति की ओर हम चले थे, शांति से संग्राम की ओर हम चले थे, युद्ध की ओर हम चले थे, साथी और सहयोगियों से प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा के लिए अस्त्र शस्त्र हम ने लिये थे। वह हमारे सामने आये। हम ने उन का सहयोग लिया। डट कर लड़ते। हमारे फोर्थ डिवीजन में वह सैनिक, हमारे वह लम्बे चंडे ६ फुट ८ इंच एंटा लड़ते कि चीन को पता चल जाता।

हम से कहा गया कि सा बंम आश्रय रखते हैं। डर की बात भी उन्होंने हमारे लिए कही। लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं किसी से भी नहीं डरते हैं और न ही हमारी डर और आश्रय की नीति है। आश्रय किस बात का? आश्रय, जिस शब्दावली में और जिस अर्थ में व आश्रय करते हैं, मैं उसे स्वीकार नहीं करता। सहअस्तित्व के अन्तर्गत जो भावना आती है उस में यदि हमारा हाथ फैला हुआ है कुछ लोगों के लिए, कुछ राष्ट्रों के लिए तो वह राष्ट्र भी हाथ फैलते हैं। सहअस्तित्व की भावना से हम लोग काम करते हैं। डर भी इन का आदर करते हैं। आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से और रक्षा की दृष्टि से आज सारा

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

संसार और उस की भौगोलिक एकता एक हो गयी है। श्रीमन्, आज संसार के मानचित्र को सामने रखिये। थोड़ा समय पहले हम परस्पर एक दूसरे राष्ट्रों के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं रखते थे लेकिन आज विज्ञान ने, कम्युनिकेशंस ने, हवाईजहाजों ने, या विज्ञान द्वारा जो मारी नौलजका एक्सचेंज होना है, जो आदान प्रदान होता है, उस परिस्थिति ने सारे संसारा एक ऐसे मोड़ पर रख दिया है कि हम सारे संसार का दर्शन कर सकते हैं। जो बात अमरीका और रूस में होती है हमें उस का ज्ञान यहाँ से प्राप्त हो जाता है। निर्वेदन में यह कर रहा था कि संसार के इस विकास में, इस प्रगति में, इस एकरूप चित्र में अब हमें कोई आवश्यकता होती है तो मारी संधियाँ होती हैं, मारी वार्तायें होती हैं और हम बैठ कर समझौता करते हैं। कुछ हम देते हैं तो कुछ उन से लेते हैं। य जो गिव एंड टेक की पालिसी है या आश्रित होने की बात नहीं है। आखिर हमारे पास था क्या जब हम स्वतंत्र हुए? मारी आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी खराब थी। हमारी प्लानिंग हुई, पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी, दूसरी योजना बनी और अब तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है। अब उस के लिये अगर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हम ने कुछ राष्ट्रों के साथ बैठ कर ऐसी चीज जोकि हमारे पास नहीं थी वह हम ने उन से मांगी और उन्होंने ने वह हमें दी तो इस में जँ की क्या बात है? सहयोग की भावना से हम ने इस प्रकार अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को पूरा किया।

श्रीबी की बात डा० लोहिया कहते हैं। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि अगर बाहर से मशीनरी न आती, अगर टैकनिकल नो ऊन आते तो यह तीन आने की बात कहने वाले लांघा जी जोकि जनता में जा कर वरगलते हैं, बगवत की बात पैदा करते हैं, अग्रणी ने रू जी के व्यक्तित्व पर लांछन लगाते हैं, और इस प्रकार

का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं कि जैसे हम ने कुछ किया ही नहीं, उस स्थिति की कल्पना कीजिये जिस को कहते हैं कि हम, मारे ने रू जी और यह सरकार भिखमंगा है, म दूसरे देशों से भोख मांगते हैं अगर हम कुछ भी नहीं मांगते तो देश क्या स्थिति होती? देश में कितना विकास किया है या तो इसी बातसे पता लग सकता है कि मारे अनाज की पैदावार ५० मिलियन टन से बढ़ कर ८० मिलियन टन हो गयी है। इसी तरह से मारे देश का जो औद्योगिक विकास हुआ है वह भी किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। टैकनिकल नो ऊन देश में आये और देश में तेल, धीन फौलाद के कारखाने बने। बड़े बड़े डैम बने हैं। जिस सुन्दर, प्रतिभाशाली और आर्थिक दृष्टि से समृद्ध भारत की कल्पना हम करते हैं, आज हम उस के आधे रास्ते पर ही हैं लेकिन यह कहना कि हम ने कुछ किया ही नहीं या जनता को गुमराह करने वाला बात है। या सय ग और सहस्रस्तित्व की बात है। इसने निश्चयन क कोई बात नहीं है। अब जिस के दिमाग में भिखमंगेपन है वह निश्चित रूप से भिखमंगा है। न हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भिखमंगे हैं और न हमारा देश भिखमंगा है। अगर हम ने कुछ लिया है तो स्वाभाविक है कि हमने कुछ राष्ट्रों को दिया भी है और यह हमारे लिए एक गौरव की बात है।

श्रीमन्, यह भय की नीति की बात कहते हैं तो क्या में कोई भय है? चीन से में काहे का डर है? श्रीमन्, चीन तो आज खुद ही डर रहा है, में चीन से क्या डर है? ज़रा चीन की स्थिति देखिये। चीन तो स्वयं डर रहा है। आज चीन संसार में अकेला पड़ गया है। चीन के बड़े भाई रूस ने, जिस के साथ उस के बड़े सम्बन्ध थे, जिस के द्वारा पिछले बार तेरह वर्षों में उस का बड़ा विकास हुआ, बड़ी प्रगति हुई, आज चीन से नाता तांड दिया है। उन में एक बड़ा आइडियोलॉजिकल कन्फ्लिक्ट हो गया है।

और एक मुलः करना चाहता है एक लड़ना चाहता है। इस द्वंद में चीन अकेला पड़ गया है। एक टुटलूटू अल्बानिया है, जोकि उस का समर्थक है और जो बेमोके की शहनाई बजाया करता है।

जब हम पर चीन का आक्रमण हुआ, तो सारे राष्ट्र की ओर से इस सदन में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि मैं सत्यता और सहयोग चाहिए और तब सारे संसार के लोग हमारी सत्यता के लिए आए—रूस भी आया और अमरीका भी आया। अगर मारो तटस्थता की नीति, शुद्ध और पवित्र न होती, मानवता से अनुप्राणित न होती, तो अमरीका यदि आ जाता, तो सम्भव है कि रूस न आता और यदि रूस आ जाता, तो शायद अमरीका न आता। परन्तु अपने सैद्धान्तिक मतभेद को वालाए-ताक रख कर सारे राष्ट्र हमारे सयोग के लिए आए।

हमारी विदेश-नीति डर और आश्रय को भावना पर आधारित नहीं है। हमसे कहा जाता है कि हमारी भय की नीति है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का एक इतिहास है, जिस को प्रेरणा अफ्रीका तक गई, जिसका प्रकाश तमाम गुलाम देशों की तरफ गया, जो उसके बाद आजाद हुए। हम अंग्रेज से नहीं डरे। अंग्रेज से हमारा लड़ाई का एतद् तारीख है और यह सर्वविदित है कि वे यहां से भाग और इस देश को छोड़ कर गये और हमारा देश आजाद हुआ।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान से डरने की बात है, मैंने निवेदन किया है कि हम उससे डरते नहीं हैं। जब पाकिस्तान ने मुक्का दिखाया, तो हमने शान्ति से उसको देखा। परन्तु आज पाकिस्तान की स्थिति क्या है? उसका न कोई सिद्धान्त है, न कोई आदर्श है और न वहां पर कोई डेमोक्रेसी है। जिस पाकिस्तान से डरने की बात कही जाती है,

मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि उसने चीन में जाकर "ब्राहि मां, ब्राहि मां" की।

जहां तक स्वेज कनाल का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने हाउस आफ कॉमन्स को प्रोसोडिङ्स में देखा कि गैट्सकल ने अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कहा,

"It would be foolish on the part of the Prime Minister to talk in terms of war. It would be wrong to take a decision to invade the Suez Canal. It is an international water channel".

यही बात—इसका पदानुवाद कह लोजिये—प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी कही थी। क्या हम अंग्रेजों से डरते थे? अंग्रेजों से हम नहीं डरे। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि जिसका जो अधिकार है, वह उसको प्राप्त होना चाहिए और इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार स्वेज का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल-प्रवाह, इंटर-नेशनल वाटरवे, ईजिप्ट के अधिकार में होना चाहिए। हम कभी नहीं डरे

इसी प्रकार इंडोचाइना के मामले में जनेवा कॉन्फ्रेंस में हमने दृढ़ता के साथ अपनी बात कही और हमारी बात मानी गई। हम उस वक्त भी नहीं डरे। कांगों में हमने अपनी फौज भेजी और गाजा में भी अपनी फौज भेजी।

कालोनियलिज्म के बारे में हमें इस बात की कभी परवाह नहीं हुई कि कौन राष्ट्र क्या कहेगा। जब हमने अल्जीरिया की स्वतन्त्रता का समर्थन किया, तो हमने यह नहीं सोचा कि फ्रांस क्या कहेगा। इसी प्रकार हमने उन तमाम राष्ट्रों की आजादी के लिए डट कर संघर्ष किया, जो पराधीन थे, जो कालोनियलिज्म के पंजे में फंसे हुए थे।

रूस और अमरीका में बड़ा तनाव था लेकिन यू० एन० ओ० में हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने डट कर, बड़ी निर्भयता और तटस्थता के भाव से उनमें तसकिया कराया। यह हमारी ही नीति का परिणाम है कि रूस

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेया]

और अमरीका एक हो गये, सारी मानवता एक हो गई। आज केवल सरकार का सरकार से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आज जनता का जनता से सम्बन्ध है और उसी का यह परिणाम है कि आज सारे देश एक हो गये हैं।
(Interruptions).

पंडित जी के स्टेचू के बारे में डाक्टर लोहिया ने कहा। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर तटस्थता की नीति के प्रणेता, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का स्टेचू, उन के सिद्धान्त, उनका व्यक्तित्व प्राजक्ट हो रहा है सारे संसार में, तो उनका ही होगा। लोहिया जैसे लोगों का नहीं होगा * * * (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is objectionable. It should not be said like that.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर माननीय सदस्य बड़ा शोर करते हैं। इधर भी मेम्बर बैठते हैं।
(Interruption).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। तो मुझे छुट्टी दे दीजिये कि मैं चला जाऊँ और माननीय सदस्य ज्यादा शोर करने में मुकाबला कर लें।

श्री शिवनारायण : मुकाबला नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चुप रहें, तो एक तरफ जो शोर हो रहा है, मैं उसको चुप कराऊँ। लेकिन अगर दोनों तरफ से शोर हो, तो मैं कैसे करूँ ?

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): May I know whether the word ** is parliamentary?

Mr. Speaker: It is not parliamentary. I have exception to it. That should be struck out.

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime

Minister, in making the motion that is now being debated by the House referred, if I may say so with great respect, to the two basic principles which should govern the policies of modern civilised countries; that is, national interest and the peace of the world. They are stated by the Prime Minister in simple terms, but profoundly true. The difficulty of the human race and of nations is that sometimes owing to the deficiencies in our institutions and in our understanding of the affairs and one another, the two basic factors, come into conflict. The first of it—national interest—is very largely conditioned by the internal policies of a country and so-called foreign policy comes into this only when the promotion of the national interest is advanced or deterred by our approach to foreign relations.

The Prime Minister also referred to the fact that this debate might appear to have become a matter of periodical occurrence. At the same time he said, it is of great use to the Government and to the Parliament. If I may say so, Mr. Speaker, it is of great use to the country as a whole and to those others in the world who have friendly relations with us and who, even though they do not always agree with us, have great regard for the foreign policies of this country. It is my experience, limited as it is, that it is not always necessarily the skill of the debator, it is not even the profound character of resolution or proposal, that has won for India, support in international gatherings elsewhere, but the realisation of the people who sit opposite us that behind the statesman or people lies the power of the united voice of this nation. And that to me is the meaning of this debate, because while there have been speeches from this side and that and from no side at all, there has been no real attack on our foreign policy. It is quite true that there has been a certain amount of criticism of one

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

aspect or another. But so far as any attack on anything basic—I would not say basic things, but I would say more profound things—like, shall I say, non-alignment or its results is concerned, the observation of one critic has been cancelled by the observation of another. So, it means that the House as a whole stands by the foreign policy of this country, that is the projection of our national policies and approach in the sphere of international relations.

Since this matter came up for discussion on the last occasion under the guise of a vote of no confidence, there have been no basic changes in the circumstances in the world, but things have occurred which must affect our thinking. The main ones of these are the test ban treaty, about which so much has been said and the changes on our frontiers. This country, as the Defence Minister stated the other day, is accentuating its capacity to resist the invasion from the Chinese border. But at the same time, during this period, there have been changes in relation to that area, not only because Pakistan's strength has been accentuated, but a new factor has arisen, namely a Sino-Pakistan alliance. I think the time has come for us to recognise that we are not any longer confronted by a country which has habitually provided an almost endemic irritation to us, but with an international combination that might be exploited for one purpose or another.

If I may say so, I think it would be good to us, to the Government and to the people to make plain to ourselves on the one hand and to the peoples of the outside world on the other what is our basic approach to Pakistan. It is my submission that the world generally and particularly the western world have not understood what that basic approach is. We have no enmity towards that country. If we were hostile to them or resent their experience, we would

not have agreed to partition. The very fact that we agreed to the amputation of this country—though partly because of our desire to achieve our independence quickly—was itself a proclamation that we would live as separate and neighbourly countries. I believe there was a time in the earlier days when there were to be two Dominions when it was even seriously thought that there could be one Governor-General for the two Dominions. So, there was no question, so far as we are concerned, of our being sworn enemies. But soon after independence came other circumstances, into which I shall not go at present. The position today is, there are so many circumstances which must attract our attention. On the one hand, there is a very considerable accentuation of arms strength, partly by western aid and partly by the fact that we were basically weaker than them at the time of the partition, taking into account the respective dimensions of our country and population etc. It is for us to consider, that if Pakistan's alliances with the west, the SEATO, the CENTO or anything else, are aimed at containing China or of opposing the Soviet Union and we are entitled to ask, what role do amphibian tanks or craft have in that objective? They have a role in relation to India. What does the recent supply of tanks of modern types, M47 and M48, to Pakistan in considerable quantities mean? They portend a great degree of danger to us, and we must now regard this situation as a grave risk to our national security.

I do not mean that we should create an attitude of belicosity on the one hand or on the other, as some speakers have said, that we should never negotiate with Pakistan. My humble submission, Mr. Speaker, is not only should we be willing to negotiate with Pakistan but negotiate with the devil himself if necessary. After every war there must be peace, after every conflict there must be reconciliation. Therefore, no

[Shri Krishna Menon]

country can soberly say, we shall never negotiate. But, at the same time, there can be no appeasement.

Let us look at the cumulative effect of the circumstances? On the one hand, there is accentuation of this kind. The second is that because an alliance exists we must look at it realistically. Two or three days ago, some of the senators in the United States, who are known as habitual supporters of the Pentagon policies, rightly said, an ally is an ally. Therefore, so long as Pakistan is a Western ally we must look for our strength and protection, for equipment and other things required by us either to ourselves or to sources other than Pakistan allies. That is to say, it would not be possible to expect a military ally to arm us against another military ally. That is our position.

Secondly, there have been, Mr. Speaker, very considerable changes, in my submission, of a significant character in the internal trend towards autarchy in Pakistan. It is the experience of the world that when either that kind of an attitude or system of Government develops, non-democratic governments seek to let off their steam against other people, create diversions pressured by the supports of Authority and try foreign escapades.

As I said, first we have a new combination, and that combination will either perform as one holding the ring for the other or the two together perform at the same time. In either case, if our power or armed forces were tied up by one or the other of our present opponents, then it means to that extent our defensive and striking strength on the other side is less. It is not a peculiar experience of our country. The United States have got two fronts, two sea boards protect them. So have the Russians. They have in fact virtually two armies and two navies dealing with their defensive and offensive posture.

Thirdly, in Pakistan has been accentuated to a considerable amount the psychological war against us, Pakistan has not been able to recognise and she will not recognise that we have no possible intentions towards them and they will not realise that we will not tolerate aggression against us, unless the first circumstance that I mentioned comes to pass. That is to say, our friends in western countries—and they are friends; make no mistake about it—must be made to realise that we really do not want to see either humiliation or defeat or defection for or in Pakistan. We only want to be left alone. That is our position.

That takes us to the question of Kashmir. So much has been said by the hon. Member from Kashmir, and it is not my desire this time to go into this matter at any length. But let us be clear about this question of Kashmir, that only a few days ago the Pakistan Government started demarcating territory in the Hunza region. This is on a par with what they did at the time just before cease-fire discussion took place. It was stated by the Security Council at that time that the action of Pakistan in going to what was then called Northern Areas was something that made a fundamental change in the situation as falsely presented by Pakistan. They crossed our boundary on the one hand and afterwards went into the northern regions in which they were not in occupation. But even in spite of all that we agreed to cease-fire for peace. When we speak about Indian sovereignty over Kashmir it is not just a sentimental expression. The sovereignty of India over the whole of the State territories, the territories over which the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir had hegemony, is something that is recognised by international decision; When accepted the cease-fire agreement, on India was placed the responsibility of helping to maintain law and order on the other side of the cease-fire

line, that is, to help the local authorities. The whole of that territory is under our sovereignty, and I personally have no chronic objection to mediation, negotiation or anything of that kind, but we must be sure what the mediation is about. If there is to be any mediation at all, it must be to find out easy, convenient and smooth ways for Pakistan to vacate our territory; this is an appropriate and the only subject fit for mediation. Vacation of aggression may not be an easy problem. If our friends and their friends can persuade them for a convenient exodus, in that way, that would be a good case for mediation, but the sovereignty of the country is not mediatable. This is my submission. And I think it would be an act of friendship to our friends in the West, our friends in the East, to the uncommitted countries, to our own people and to the people of Pakistan to make this position quite clear. It is a mistake on our part, if I may say so with great respect, to speak about the division of the Valley and non-division of the Valley, because the division issue is the division of Kashmir. Therefore, our position would be that the sovereignty of this country cannot be bartered away. While I would not say we were totally wrong in listening to counsels of mediation—if we had not listened, it might have been held against us—so long as our minds are quite clear. In that case it is unlikely that other people will waste time about it. What is the international implication of these approaches? Every time, the posture of the honest broker is put forward, Pakistan becomes active, like all countries that are inherently weak, both politically and morally, looks upon our moderation and the willingness to negotiate as a sign of subservience and they fully believe and act as though that those who offer mediation are their spokesmen or their henchmen, or something of that kind. That is all that I should like to say about this, because, while there may be considerable provocation, it would not be in our interest, even in the context of that provocation and even in a small way, to promote a mental attitude which

creates hatred or chronic distrust with our neighbour. After all, they are our neighbours and we have to live side by side with them. Therefore, while we would not give up what is ours, we should not build up an attitude which goes against friendliness.

A great deal has already been said about the Test Ban Treaty, I would not therefore like to dwell on it at length. There was reference only by one hon. Member, categorically denouncing non-alignment policy on this score. And the argument was even more strange. Since the Americans and the Russians come together, no, that they are getting nearer, there is no point in non-alignment. In other words, it means this: The policy we have been following has been good, it has already produced certain good results and, therefore, we must drop that method; the method you have followed has been proved right, and because the rightness has had good results drop the method! That seems to be the idea. Now, we do not believe in non-alignment as a dogma or say that we must be always aligned with the non-aligned or be merely non-aligned with the aligned; that is not the position. I hope that no one will understand this argument.

I think it is a mistake in any serious discussion to over-rate the importance of the Test Ban Treaty. There is no doubt that since the conclusion of the second world war this is the first instance, apart from the smaller cease-fire agreement in Indo-China, in which the two Greats were not directly involved this is the first instance when the two great powers have come to some agreement at all. That is a great achievement, but the Test Ban Treaty is a limited treaty and it does not directly touch the main and basic problems that divide the world, and the world is still divided into two vastly armed camps. There are also the various focal points, Berlin, Korea, Viet Nam and even our border with our neighbour. It used to be said about the empires in the past that their policy was to 'divide and rule'. Now the modern policy is to 'divide and leave.'

[Shri Krishna Menon]

The basic issues are there, they have been accentuated by what has transpired in regard to France. De Gaulle has adopted for France "atomic isolation". Hon. Members probably know that only a few days back, his Ambassadors, the French Ambassadors in New Zealand and, I believe in Indonesia and two or three other countries, protested against the criticism of the French policy, in those countries in regard to France proposing to explode atom bombs in the South Pacific. It is quite true that the explosions themselves will take some time. Yet, the French Government has threatened to break-off diplomatic relations with New Zealand and other countries which criticised her atomic policy, on the ground that these countries did not criticise either the United States or Russia when they exploded atom bombs. Why should France be precluded from the luxury of the atom bomb? That is the general argument.

Therefore there are two ways of looking at this. If you recognise the national ego and the chauvinism of our people, you cannot say that some people can have atom bombs and others not. You will have to persuade them. But the real, basic crux of the situation is the only way to meet this atomic isolation—and also though only De Gaulle has spoken out, there are many countries in this world which would like to make atom bombs if they dare and therefore the answer to it would be to proceed from this test ban to the prohibition of the manufacture and use of atomic weapons. My fear, maybe entirely unfounded, is that in the general Camp-David the spirit that the test ban treaty has generated, people and nations may think that we have arrived at the Goal. It is quite true that it is a great landmark: it is a great step forward. President Kennedy spoke of it, as a shaft of light. But we cannot rest content with a shaft alone. We need more, we have to

dissipate the darkness, which the shaft has put temporarily pierced and by which shaft itself is enveloped and its ray eclipsed. Therefore, the energies of this country have to be more than ever directly focussed towards the problem of total and complete disarmament.

It is not yet known whether the present test ban agreement effectively prohibits the preparation of further tests even apart from other reservations. Therefore we should take the wind out of De Gaulle's sails. I do not say anything about China because she does not belong to the international community. But if this is allowed to go on, then as Russia has pointed out to China that if she starts the explosions or rather goes into the atomic business then they will be sorry because Japan is more capable of doing so.

We have also to remember that we have now reached the stage in nuclear technology, in the field of weapons of mass destruction, where atomic weapons will become conventional weapons. The Germans had succeeded in proving that some of the older methods can be rehabilitated where it is easily possible to produce thermo-nuclear bombs or at least nuclear bombs, which are comparatively portable and if they are even only 10 tons, all you require is 100 of those weapons and you may have other kinds of tonnage that you require.

Furthermore, it is only a very limited quantity of energy which is released in the fission or fusion of these bombs. With the growth of technology the present megaton bomb may easily have 15 to 20 megaton pounds. Therefore with all these things in mind, there cannot be any slackening of our effort in the direct approach to disarmament even which itself is not peace. In the direct approach to complete disarmament we have taken a position which we first took in which we were sup-

ported only by our faith. Later on it gathered the support of the uncommitted world and even the United States and the Soviet Union in 1959 were prepared to look at our proposals. That is to say, peace in the world cannot be established on the basis of dependence on national arms for policing the world the arms of the nations, small as they may be will grow. If there were conflicts, all the weapons that are thrown away will come back in six months.

There are some other propositions that have been put forward and I am not now referring either to the controversial non-aggression pact between the N.A.T.O. and the Warsaw Pact countries or to the nine-point programme of the United States. There have been for a long time, before the world, proposals from Africa, from Asia and from Europe to establish nuclear-free zones. It is of some interest that only this week the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the British Parliament who according to normal practice, if the Opposition were victorious in the general elections, would become the Prime Minister, speaking to the Congress of the second Socialist International called upon the Western Powers that they should now state their willingness to talk to the Soviet Union and her neighbours on the establishment of an area of controlled disarmament in Central Europe and for the elimination of nuclear weapons from that area. There are similar proposals from the Africans who do not want explosions in their area. There are proposals of that kind from other parts of the world and it has very respectable ancestry. The idea of a nuclear-free zone was first mooted in the United Nations by Sir Anthony Eden when he was the Foreign Secretary. So, it is not as though it comes from the extreme party in the bloc themselves.

I am not saying anything that is not a part of our national policy. This is our policy. When we are discussing our foreign policy, it should be realised that we are not merely count-

ing all our gains and our glories in the past. But it has been so conceived and worked out, not necessarily as a kind of a predetermined plan or pattern drawn on paper, but is so evolved that it contains within itself, if we are able to persuade other nations and we follow it energetically ourselves, that it can lead to the proximity of full and complete disarmament. We have, as I said, the position where under the Sino-Pakistan agreement or understanding or collaboration, whatever it is called, a situation where not only considerable parts of our territory have been cartographically ceded but also boundary stones are being put up in Indian territory in the Hunza region. That is to say, they are creating an international situation there where this territory which borders on the Soviet Union on the one hand and the original territory of Jammu and Kashmir which is under Pakistan's occupation is being given away unilaterally and this, I submit Mr. Speaker, is not only something against us only but a violation of international commitments by our neighbour to the United Nations. That is to say, she is bartering away territory that is not hers.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is said that our policy has created a situation—it is repeatedly said—where we have fewer and fewer friends. A few days ago, I think it was last week, in the conference at Bucharest in Rumania—I believe it was a radio telegraph affair—the Chinese delegation stood up and made a very anti-Soviet and incidentally anti-Indian speech and all the delegates walked out except the North Koreans. Now, of course, in this case, Robinson Crusoe had his Friday. But soon after came the situation when the conference wanted to endorse some decision that had been previously made at a meeting in Moscow, in the same body, and the Chinese opposed it and the North Koreans also walked out. So, China was in total and splendid isolation which is not a situation that happens to any country in the world in modern times. There have been few or no

[Shri Krishna Menon]

situations where one country has stood absolutely alone. Therefore, when we speak about having an influence of China in non-committed world and so on, while we may not be complacent about it, we must also appreciate that just as Africa or Asia today is awake in regard to the inroads of imperialism, in regard to the questions of industrial penetration, they are also equally awake against being under the protection of one or the other great giants of the world. This is the position.

Then, Mr. Speaker, it was said that as a result of China's increased friendliness with other countries, her trade has expanded. I believe, Mr. Hem Barua gave some figures for the last four or five years. I was a little surprised when I heard this. So, I looked up the facts. The position is—you can take them one by one—China's trade with Communist countries, as a whole, has declined by 40 per cent. in a three-year period from 1959 to the end of 1961. And the statistics show that alongside this 40 per cent. decline, China's trade with all other countries put together also recorded a fall of 8 per cent. So, whether you take Communist countries or non-Communist countries, in a period of three years, her trade has really considerably fallen. In 1959, China's trade with Soviet Union and Eastern Europe totalled Rs. 1,360 crores and that accounted for 68 per cent. of China's foreign trade. In 1960, it came down to Rs. 1,154 crores, or it became 63 per cent. of China's total trade. And the trade statistics which are now available show that in 1961 there has been a decline. In 1961, there has been a further decline of Rs. 800 crores or it has come down to 58 per cent. The only country in Eastern Europe which recorded increased trade with China during this period was Albania. This country, of course, has a treaty, both trade treaty and ideological agreement with China. In this same period, India's trade with the Soviet Union rose from Rs. 81.6 crores—just over Rs. 81 crores—to

Rs. 123 crores, that is, a rise of 53 per cent. If you take China's trade with the Soviet Union alone, it has recorded a fall from about Rs. 790 crores in 1960 to Rs. 424 crores in 1961. There is a great deal more of statistics in this way. The only areas in which China's trade has increased or is about to increase are Albania and the United Kingdom. And Albania and the United Kingdom have no diplomatic relations with each other. So, if there has been advance, it has not been due to the policies that we have followed or because China has collected more grounds or trade. It should be part of our business as it is that we follow this up to the best of our ability and Government are bold to do that because they have scrupulously adhered to non-alignment, that is to say, not taking the view that the enemy of your enemy is your friend—that would be a very wrong policy to adopt in foreign affairs.

16 hrs.

Recently, if reports are correct, China is being deprived of one of the great necessities of warfare, namely fuel, by the stoppage or the cutting down of fuel supplies from the Eastern Europe. It should be our business on both sides, irrespective of political views, that the expressions of our opinion should be of a character that other petroleum-producing countries do not step in to make up this deficiency, and that Hong Kong does not become a centre from which petroleum will go to China.

So, the argument that on account of our policies we are finding ourselves in a position of isolation and that we are pushing other countries more and more into China's embrace is not proved by facts. The trade statistics show exactly the contrary of what has been said.

I have already spoken about Kashmir, but, Mr. Speaker, if you will forgive me, there is one assertion

made here by an hon. Member which should not go unchallenged or without comment. It was said that it was time that we honoured our commitments in regard to a plebiscite. I say without the slightest fear of contradiction that this country had at no time committed itself to a plebiscite in Kashmir. It has been stated before the United Nations so many times that we have never committed ourselves to a plebiscite. What we have said is this that if (a), (b) and (c) are done, then as the last stage, we are prepared to consider plebiscite among other things for the 'resolution' of our various difficulties. We have never been committed to plebiscite. It is only those who opposed us in the United Nations that have in the past—not in the last three or four years, but in the past—trumped up this plebiscite issue and have said that we are breaking our word. It is literally true that there is not one national or international obligation that we have violated in regard to Kashmir. We have carried out every bit of our agreements, sometimes very much to our discomfort and sometimes to our disadvantage. I do not know the position now; we had at no time—there are no military secrets in this—a full complement of our forces permissible under the cease-fire agreement in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir itself. Therefore, to suggest that there is a great arsenal to wage war against Pakistan is just ridiculous. I must not use the other word, because you said that it was unparliamentary, but I think that we can use it in regard to Pakistan; it is a ridiculous nonsense to suggest like that.

So, when anyone in this House, whether he be from the Government side or the Opposition, without giving too much thought to it, suggests that at any time we had committed ourselves to a plebiscite, he is entirely wrong. What we have said about a plebiscite is—to the United Nations, we have said—that when Pakistan armies are withdrawn, when a state of peace obtains, then these things come, that is to say, under the agreement or

resolution, part (a), and part (b) has to be performed, and then part (c) will come, and then we said that we would consider plebiscite or anything else. Even Mr. Dixon himself said that there were other methods. So, the idea that we have made a promise and we have broken it is an idea which no one in this country, in my submission, should ever be led into believing in. Foreign propaganda works not only on foreigners but works on us. It was not a long time ago that even the most convinced nationalists, some of us, used to say 'India and Kashmir' as if there were two countries, because that was what other people had said from outside. Foreign propaganda has this similar impact upon ourselves.

In the few minutes that I have now, I would like to say one word, though it really is the Prime Minister's business as the Minister of External Affairs. A great deal is said in criticism about our foreign publicity. Naturally, it is one of those things that come up very often. I submit that publicity is not a matter of Maddison avenue methods. It is not a question of posters and pictures and this, that and the other. Large quantities of literature are sent not only by our country, but by other countries to Embassies believing it would have value. People are not converted merely by them. I think that the best publicity is the personality of our statesmen, the quality of our policy, and our ability to contribute towards the smoothing of difficulties between other nations. It has been our particular good fortune that these two opposing sides have, more than once, found it possible to confide in us about their points of view without having any apprehension that they would be passed on to the other side.

Therefore, while I do not say for one moment that publicity or anything else cannot be improved, we should not think that all our troubles arise from not having too many pamphlets, too many people and so on. Secondly, the kind of publicity that may make an impact upon diplomatic personnel

[Shri Krishna Menon.]

of other countries—it is not always Ministers and Secretaries of State that make these things; it is the whole hierarchy of the administration—is the personal contact between our people and those others; and both on account of our general inclinations and our economic conditions, we have not been able to build up these individual social relations as much as we should. In this House itself, there would be considerable protest if very much more money was spent by way of establishing these contacts by enabling individuals to do it in a spontaneous way. Other countries do not swallow organised publicity—they know too much about it. Therefore, while I do not yield to anybody in saying that our publicity should be improved, I do not think we should be barking up the wrong tree in this matter.

The same thing applies to our foreign service personnel. It is quite true they are amateur to a certain extent, because we have been independent for only 15 years—all of us are amateurs in that way. Naturally, no person is born a diplomat or anything of that kind. And the nature of diplomacy, the nature of establishing international relations, changes from time to time. What is not sometimes fully understood is that in the last two or three years—if you like, five or six years—there have been many new countries that have come into the world. We are no longer the only pebbles on the beach. There are a large number of new countries in the world. This has some bearing on what the hon. Member, Dr. Singhvi, said a little while ago. He spoke about India finding a place as a permanent member on the Security Council. Apart from the question of its impracticability, we shall invite only a great deal of jealousy and very little effective capacity.

In the last three or four years, the centre of decision, the centre of power, the forum of debate, has shifted from the Security Council to the General

Assembly of the United Nations, because it is impossible, however large the Security Council becomes, to make adequate and satisfactory provision on it for 120 nations, and each one will probably get there once in 30 years. By that time, the nature of the world changes. In the then existing state of the United Nations, I believe before these people came, India's turn would have come once in 28 years and so on. Therefore, just pushing us into the Security Council would lead to other claimants coming in that way.

In any case, none of this is possible without a revision of the Charter. I think the Charter can be revised by common agreement between the east and west and China included, whether it be Kuomintang or the other. Then I think probably revision would not be necessary, that is to say, the atmosphere will have changed so much.

Therefore, it is for us to realise that when we speak about publicity, we may not expect from these people conformity or anything of that kind.

In this connection, mention was made about the position of Indians in other countries. One speaks with a great deal of reticence in this matter because there is the human element in it. What is the function—I would like the Prime Minister to tell us—of our diplomats in other countries? The diplomats's business is not to look after or give protection to, except in an informal way, a person who is not our national. If an Indian is a Kenyan citizen, he is not under the protection of our High Commissioner there. Otherwise, it means interference in their internal affairs. It is quite true that we make a great deal of noise—we have made a great deal of noise and shall continue

to do so—in regard to Indians in South Africa. But on what grounds? First of all, on the ground of human rights. Secondly, on the ground of breach of the treaty obligations. Lord Salisbury made in 1860, or whenever it was, an agreement with the then Government of India of which we are the successor. Then there was the Smuts-Gandhi agreement—all sorts of agreements written up and recorded in that way. The South African-Indian question is entirely a different question. It would be a bad day for us if we made other people think that the Indian populations in those countries are Trojan Horses. It would do the people of Indian origin a lot of harm and it would do us a lot of harm. It is for us to advise those who will take our advice that their future lies in identifying themselves with the African or other peoples in whose lands they are and from where they draw their sustenance. Any attempt to make them believe that they have got an uncle somewhere outside will only create greater hostility in the present set of circumstances. In terms of diplomatic relations, it is not the business of our diplomatic representatives to do it; and if they do not do it extremely tactfully, they will find themselves in serious trouble. If an Indian national who is in one of these territories is badly treated, that becomes our concern. Just because a person is of Indian origin and is a South African or Kenyan or a Tanganyikan citizen, he cannot have two citizenships and two allegiances and two protections. It is quite true that our influence with the Tanganyikan Government or the Ghanian Government may be of such a character that we may be able to convince them that it is for their good and for our good and the good of the world that there should be in these multi-communal or multi-racial societies, as they are called now, harmonious relations. At the same time we have to take into account the fact that in Africa in the last few years there has been a great resurgence of pan-Africanism, Africa for Africans.

Mr. Speaker: I hope, the hon. Member will try to conclude now.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have very little to add, Mr. Speaker, except to conclude by saying that the debate in this House would assist the deliberations that will now take place in the United Nations and other activities or developments in regard to disarmament and peace in the world. It should help to proclaim to the world's peoples that in spite of all that is said or written by either ill-informed or interested people, this country is united in its approach to foreign affairs: that it is united in its desire to pursue peace and that even in our difficulties we shall not forget the basic principles and ideals without which the world cannot survive. If there is no peace in this world, neither we as individuals nor as a country and nation can survive in freedom, dignity, opportunity and hope.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, for two days I have followed this debate on foreign affairs in this House and certainly I have benefited by it both by words of criticism and words of praise. I hope that many other Members of the House have also benefited by this debate. We talk about foreign policy and a great deal was said about non-alignment and the rest. Mr. Singhvi suggested that we should have a national policy with which practically all parties could associate themselves, a non-partisan approach. Perhaps he is not aware that before he came to this House our present policy was considered and was repeatedly said to be a national policy to which, practically every one—I cannot speak for every individual, every group agreed. That was so till about 2 or 3 years ago.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The question is about the present; it is all the more important now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am venturing to say this.

Shri Ranga: I hope our silence will not be taken for consent for whatever he says.

Mr. Speaker: It is only a reply to the debate that has taken place; therefore, this would be his views and not of another Member.

Shri Ranga: At every stage, we do not want to interrupt him and say what is what.

Mr. Speaker: At this moment we have to listen patiently and remain silent.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Thank you, Sir. I am perfectly aware that Acharya Ranga does not agree with the Government or with me or with any reasonable person, if I may say so. I am equally aware that I do not agree with him.

Shri Ranga: Quite right; let us agree to disagree.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I was venturing to say is that this policy inevitably grew from our past when we had not even become independent or when we had not a free Government. It grew with our thinking and saying and all our actions in the past, during our struggle for Independence. And when we became a free country, naturally it was adopted practically unanimously. There was nobody to say "No" to it or even criticised it. One may criticise some things here and there. It has been an "annual" criticism: "Your publicity is not good; your Foreign Service is not up-to-date", etc. That is a different matter. But I am talking about basic policies that we lay and they were almost unanimous policies for a number of years. Therefore, they were considered everywhere as national policies not only in the sense that they represented the majority but even other parties. That has to be remembered, because that is the background of this policy, the policy meaning ultimately our attempt to work for peace and for friendli-

ness with all countries, the policy of non-alignment, and so on and so forth, and we worked accordingly.

Now, they are being criticised or attacked because something has happened in the last two or three years which make for that criticism. It may be: it is open to every hon. Member to criticise it, but the odd thing is that the things that have happened in the last two or three years—whether we are right or wrong in our reactions to them—have increased the faith of the rest of the world in non-alignment. It is extraordinary. That was accepted much more by other countries which criticised it previously.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee talked about the image of India suffering in Africa because apparently, we had not perhaps according to him supported everything that came out in Africa. That reminded me of some people—nobody here—but some outsiders criticising us after the Goa action that the image of India had suffered because we had gone to Goa! These are entirely opposite sides, two pictures: the image of India suffering because we do not function as some people outside liked us to function. In fact, I do not pretend to say that everything we have done is correct. But certainly I do think that our going into Goa was perfectly correct and justified. It may be said, criticised, that we did not do it earlier; that it was too far delayed. That was the criticism made; that may be accepted. So also in Africa. It is not a major point but I am merely mentioning it in answer to Shri H. N. Mukerjee. In Africa we have followed the same policy throughout. We have not changed it at all, and I believe our relations with African countries are very good. But it is a fact that all these new African countries are so full of a dynamic nationalism that they often pursue a course of action—not their policy—which we think is not very right or very wise. Sometimes we have told them so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): What about the recognition of Algeria? Why did we delay it? That was one of the things on which there has been much criticism.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that criticism has been completely wrong. Countries are not recognised in that way except in war-time. A Government, if it is to be recognised, must be there, but that did not exist in the country or the area where it is supposed to govern: a kind of emigre Government. Emigre Governments are recognised in war-time and not otherwise. You may call them gestures of defiance or whatever it is, but anyhow, we supported Algeria throughout in every way, whether it is in the United Nations or at other gatherings inside, but we did not recognise it because there was no Government functioning. It was just a show outside Algeria which called itself the Government. Whether that was right or wrong, it is another matter. I do submit that our policy in regard to Africa has been consistent throughout. Occasionally it is not wholly to one's liking, or it may have been slightly criticised—the course of action to be pursued. As a matter of fact, even in regard to action to be pursued, we have always said that that was the responsibility of the African countries and it is not for us to tell them what to do. They have to shoulder the burden of it. We should try to help them. That is what we tell them.

For instance, in regard to Angola and Portuguese territories there and in regard to the action to be taken in South Africa, we support them completely. In fact, in regard to South Africa, whatever they have decided at the conference at Addis Ababa was done by us many years ago. We completely cut off everything. Only now they have decided and they are falling in line with that. So, it is a fact that the African nations are full of certain dynamism—it is a good thing—and often make some proposals in the United Nations, with which we

venture not to agree wholly in regard to some minor things here and there. That may have given this impression to Mr. Mukerjee. I do not think that on any vital matter we have changed the basic policies which we have followed four, five, seven, eight, nine or ten years ago. Of course, we may be criticised that those basic policies themselves were wrong. That is a different matter. But I submit that those basic policies have continued and they were based on our thinking, etc. even before our independence. As I have said many times in this House even previously, even if we were not the Government here, if somebody else were sitting here and the opposition was the Government, they would have inevitably had to follow in the main those policies; there was no choice unless they wanted to betray the whole past and thinking of India.

So, in the debate that has taken place in these two days, in effect, although a good deal has been said this way or that way, there has been no real basic criticism of that policy. Prof. Ranga may not agree with parts of it. Somebody else may also not agree, but even the critics—most of them—have not really challenged that policy, except in particulars.

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I exclude Prof. Ranga; I am always prepared to exclude him.

Shri Ranga: We do not agree with your principle of foreign policy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Therefore, I do submit that our foreign policy has been a continuation of our thinking in the past, a projection of our national character and a projection of our independence struggle, adapted to changing conditions, and any Government of India, which had any relation to the thinking of India, would have had the same policy and must have had the same policy.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It might have adapted it to a certain extent to changing circumstances, but basically it must have been the same. I repeat, it is not merely non-alignment, because non-alignment is an outcome of that policy; but that policy is to work for peace and ultimately—it is not the policy now—there is some talk or dream to work for a world order. We have not, as a Parliament, adopted it. But I say what I have in my mind and what I think is bound to happen unless the world ceases to be—not merely coming together of one or two nations, which is very welcome, but to work for a world order, an order where there is no racialism, no question of white and coloured people always cropping up. These are out-of-date issues, which I am sorry still trouble the minds of some people. So, working for that world order, peace, disarmament, etc.—that is the world part of it. And, in our country that takes the effect of non-alignment, not attaching ourselves to a military bloc and trying to be friendly with all countries.

Some people say, how can you be non-aligned because of China. That shows an utter misunderstanding of the word "non-alignment". If China breaks the *Panchsheel* so much the worse for China. It does not spoil *Panchsheel*. The truth remains the truth. If somebody else tells a lie a truth does not become a lie. I think *Panchsheel* is the only possible way of international behaviour between nations. It was right, it is right, it will continue to be right, whatever China may do or somebody else may do. Of course, if China misbehaves, naturally, our reaction is to behave in a certain way to China. We oppose it. Because it fights us, we fight it. That is a different matter.

Shri Ranga: In what way? You said: "in a certain way". What is that way?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I want to make that clear, and I take it, both

from the speeches that I have heard for the last two days as well as the tradition of this House for the last many years, that this is our policy and it is this policy which has impressed the world to some extent. I said yesterday that normally the influence of countries is judged by the economic strength or their military might. We cannot be said, considering internationally, to have military might or economic strength. Nevertheless, we have played a fairly important part in the world's affairs not only in the United Nations, but elsewhere too we have been respected and, whether people agreed with us or not, there has been an impression in their minds that we are a straight nation and we are a fearless nation. I repeat that we are a fearless nation because it has been alleged that our policies are based on fear. And, we built up a reputation, and I shall admit completely that the basis of that reputation had nothing to do with us, it had to do with Gandhiji, but because somehow, directly or indirectly, we were connected with him and we hold certain things after him, certain policies, we built up a certain reputation all over the world practically speaking. It was no small achievement, and it was that reputation which led to these criticisms that if we go to Goa the image of India is sullied or if we do something else the image of India is sullied.

Again, criticism was made yesterday—I think Shri Krishna Menon has dealt with it—that because the Warsaw powers are trying to come nearer the NATO powers, what is the good of non-alignment. It is an extraordinary criticism. It is the success of non-alignment that they are coming nearer each other, and it makes it all the more necessary that we should adhere to that policy and not fall away from the right path just when it is not only theoretically right but practically it has shown itself to be right.

Shri Ranga: The whole world is going by our policy!

count in the major war-and-peace decisions in the world.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of anybody following our policy. I do not venture to say that, but I was saying about following a right policy which we have been following because, the policy of cold war, if I may use the word—I hope it is parliamentary—is a stupid policy, is a foolish policy. Even though great powers may follow it, it is not a civilised policy, it is not a policy suited to civilised age. It can only lead to absolute destruction. It is followed because it is feared. One hon. Member talked a great deal about our fear. I am not proud enough to say that I am not afraid of anything; I am afraid of many things; but, on the whole, I consider myself not a person who is normally afraid. But I do say that the greatest and the strongest powers in the world are very much afraid, not of us, but afraid of each other. Whether it is America or Russia, all strong powers are afraid of each other, and other powers, of course, and the policies they have pursued have been largely based on their fear of the other. And they are gradually realising that this fear leads nowhere, these policies lead nowhere except possibly the uttermost destruction. So, gradually, rather hesitatingly, they are approaching each other and trying to solve their problems in peaceful ways, so as to remove these terrible fears that shroud them and gradually live a normal life without this fear of each other. This can only happen when there is disarmament, wholesale disarmament. Then they will associate with each other, influence each other and, possibly, get to know each other better. That applies to all of us also. Only, I mentioned these two countries because they are the biggest countries, the most powerful countries and have in their hands the power to have war or peace in the world. Other countries may help the process or hinder it, but they do not

I ventured to say yesterday that the background of the old cold war is getting knocked out gradually. It is there still but this approach of communism versus anti-communism, international communism and international capitalism, is fairly rapidly changing, especially when we see in international communism the great communist countries themselves not pulling together, rather falling out. So, now there is no such thing as international communism of the kind people thought of. So far as the other countries are concerned capitalist countries and Western countries, they are not pulling together very well either. Therefore, regardless of rights and wrongs what policy is right or wrong, this simple fight between two huge colossuses is over, is fading out. It is a good thing too. Unfortunately, even though all that is over, or it is lessening greatly, the remnants of it are there in peoples' minds. Some of them are reaching the minds of the hon. Members opposite, and they cannot get out of it. It is unfortunate, but I have still hopes that they will get out of it.

Shri Ranga: We read the same books.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I point out it is said that we have not initiated any policies, we have mainly followed others' policies. Often, we have followed others' policies. But as a matter of fact, the famous Test Ban Treaty, which is coming into being, was initiated by India, in 1954 I think, nearly nine years ago. People then ignored it, and some criticised it. But now that it has come into being, they are in loud praise of it. Apart from that in the Geneva Agreement about Indo-China, we played a rather important part. So also, in the Disarmament Conference. Although they have not led to any final result, India has played, India is always trying to play its part, without too much shouting, partly

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

because it does not help if you shout too much and you do not get results when you take up rigid attitudes; others can either accept it or reject it. And that is the reason why sometimes there are some slight differences of opinion between us and some African countries, because of our method of not shouting and they liking shouting. We have ventured to point out to them that this will not ultimately be good. Certainly, if they want to shout, they can shout; but we do not enter into the shouting race, although what is said may be much the same.

I shall now refer to some matters which Professor Ranga raised. He referred to the China lobby in India. I agree with him. I would only add that there are other lobbies too in India. Professor Ranga should know that.

Shri Ranga: I am in the Indian lobby as much as yourself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But I do express.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: The only thing is that I do not lend my ears to Society lobby. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If my reiteration can help, I should declare it again that the Opposition's or particularly Professor Ranga's silence would not be construed as approval of what the hon. Prime Minister says.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I entirely agree on what you have been good enough to say, Sir. But I do regret that there should be in India such a thing which can only be called as a Chinese lobby and which sometimes publicly, mostly semi-publicly, more so privately goes on advocating the Chinese case and pleading for China being right.

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think, it is very unfortunate.

Then I might refer to a small matter. Shri Trivedi referred to Pakistan spies in India and said that we looked very foolish by agreeing to Pakistan's proposal about delaying by four days the announcement of it. I regret that I have not been convinced by his argument and I think I will do the same thing again because I am not convinced. I do not see how we have looked foolish and in whose eyes. We caught the Pakistan spy and we caught him redhanded. In fact, he fell into the trap which we had laid for him.

Shri Bade (Khargone): For four days we kept the secret with us and afterwards Pakistan retaliated. They requested us to keep it a secret and we kept it as secret for four days.. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, perfectly right. We did not wholly keep it secret but for four days it was not announced publicly.

Shri Ranga: There was the earlier chance?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was because we accepted it when the Pakistan High Commissioner asked us not to take any measures except the fact that he was under arrest.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): And you obliged them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We obliged them. I think, that was the right thing to do.... (*Interruption*). I fail to see entirely how India's interest or our prestige suffered by that because Pakistan did something which obviously was to arrest somebody there and declare that some of them were to be removed. That obviously followed from our action and prob-

ably had no justification at all. But I do not see how that comes in the way of ordinary, decent, civilised behaviour between two countries even though those countries may be at war. I do not understand that at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They do not reciprocate that good behaviour.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Does the hon. Member suggest moral doctrine, that if good behaviour is not reciprocated, bad behaviour should be indulged in?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Diplomacy demands a different kind of treatment.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): No, that is not the point. How do you equate the lack of foresight and tractfulness on your part with decency? You fell in their trap. That is our objection. Now you are coming round and saying that it was decency. You could not foresee that they were tricking you.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not quite understood what the hon. Member has said.

Shri Nath Pai: We want you to be decent. But here it was not the question of decency. They tricked you. They exploited your decency. That is our charge.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How?

Shri Nath Pai: Because you gave them four long days to come with a false story that our men were spying when they were not—it is a fabrication.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand. It is not obvious to me how our decency has injured us in the slightest. Because they were indecent and behaved in a particular way, how does that affect the situation, or injure our cause, or anything I do not understand.

Shri Ranga: It is obvious; it is not obvious to the Prime Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: If you cannot see the obvious, we are sorry.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry too. I hope that our country and our Government will always behave in a civilised way, in a decent way and not take advantage of something, of indecent approaches.

Shri Ranga: A general axiom which does not help anybody.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then, Mr. Barua said something about the Colombo proposals being dead. I do not quite know what he meant by it, because they have never been alive in the sense of being acted upon. In that sense, you may say, they were born dead, if you like. But they are there. Either they are dead, or continue to be dead, or they were dead, but they are there.

Shri Ranga: You yourself said they are dead.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And they become alive immediately, so far as we are concerned, once they are accepted by the other party. That is the point.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): How do you infuse life in a dead body?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Miracle.

An Hon. Member: Just magic.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Thoughts and ideas never die. In the other sense, they do not come into fruition unless something happens. My point is, anyhow, the Colombo proposals not having been accepted by the Chinese Government, are not functioning, are not being acted upon except such parts of them as have already been acted upon. There are many parts of the Colombo proposals having been acted upon, not as a whole, but independently.

Shri Nath Pai: It is no use hugging the corpses and calling them live things.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. I am sorry I cannot appreciate the outlook or the way of thinking of the hon. Members interrupting me. I think, when the question of the Colombo proposals came, they opposed them and they wanted us to reject them, which I thought then a very wrong thing to do, a very harmful thing to do for us; and I think now, as a matter of fact, all the experience we have had since then has shown the wisdom of what we did then in accepting them. Nothing much has happened except that we have been strengthened in some ways and so far as affecting other countries is concerned, our position is much stronger.

Hon. Members talked about our publicity and, of course, it seems to be thought that a large number of pamphlets or speeches do publicity. Pamphlets are useful, though not very useful, in foreign countries. But may I say that our acceptance of the Colombo proposals was a greater publicity for our cause than anything that we have done in the last eight months. And if we had rejected them, our publicity would have been injured tremendously in every country. So, publicity depends on the policies we pursue and the strength we show in pursuing them.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my line of argument. (*Interruptions*) On a point of personal explanation, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will give an opportunity if something is said against him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then, about the failure of our missions abroad, it is really difficult for me to say that our missions are perfect that, our Ambassadors are perfect. But I do say, with some knowledge of the missions of all countries and our own, that as a whole our missions, our Ambassadors, our heads of missions,

not only compare very favourably with other countries (*Shri H. V. Kamath:* But better.) but on the whole are better than them. Many of them are; some may not be. And we have been gradually building up our Foreign Service in the last fifteen or sixteen years. It is improving. Some are very good indeed; others are less good; others are middling.

Now, about the kind of things that an Ambassador has to do, an Ambassador has not got to shout out our viewpoint loudly in people's ears; nobody would listen to him, and nobody would see him if he does it. His approach has to be more tactful. He has to outflank others' minds and do many other things. And ultimately, the poor Ambassador cannot do very much. It is the policy that is pursued from here that counts, and he has to put it across. And may I add one more thing that in conferences and other places, the speeches that are delivered for public consumption are important, no doubt, but not terribly important? What is more important is the personal conversations that one has with other representatives, of other countries. May I also add that it is of great importance to any Ambassador what kind of a wife he has got. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: My good God! Then, we have no chance.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Then, widowers can never be appointed as Ambassadors, and widowers will have no chance.

An Hon. Member: Shri Tyagi is unhappy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If a widower can be Prime Minister, why not an Ambassador too?

Mr. Speaker: He should have asked about bachelors and not widowers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Bachelors and widowers are more or less on the same footing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I said was this. Of course, there are widowers who are serving, eminent persons who are widowers and bachelors, but I said that it makes a great difference to his approach there if he has a suitable intelligent wife who can help him in his work. In fact, in effect, when we employ an Ambassador, or when we employ a person as the Head of a mission, we really employ two persons, him and his wife. Both are supposed to function. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are both of them paid salaries?

Shri Nath Pai: Is the wife interviewed or only the Ambassador?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: If a woman is an Ambassador, then the husband should also be like that? What is the position then?

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): In case a lady is appointed then what is the position?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then again, Shri Himatsingka said something in regard to our publicity. He said that our President's visit to the United States was very successful, but the press there did not write much about it. That is perfectly correct. Our President's visit to the United States was an astounding success. Apart from his being the President, his personality created a tremendous effect there. But all this was very little reflected in the press mentions there. Now, how our publicity is to blame for that is difficult to say. Whatever the reason for it was, it was a fact that the American newspapers did not give as much publicity to it as they might have done. We cannot tell them how to run their newspapers.

Then Shri Indulal Jainik referred to one matter—I have said something about it previously, rather the Defence Minister said it—about shooting down aircraft that come into our country. This question frequently comes up. The Defence Minister stated the

other day that we have given orders to shoot them down.

Shri Hem Barua: But we have not acted upon them.

Shri Tyagi: They have not come.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not likely to act upon them. I will tell you why. There are no fresh orders given. Those orders are old orders. But I should like hon. Members to realise what it means. Nowadays aircraft come inside, possibly for five, six or seven minutes, during which time they cover 10, 15 or 20 miles. These are fast aircraft which come in and go. The first thing is that they come usually at night. Sometimes we get reports which are not authenticated; somebody says he had seen it. Even authenticated reports are there, that they come and go.

Now, how is one to shoot it down? By sending an aircraft up. Normally, even if you are ready, it takes five or six minutes to send it up. By the time the 'plane goes up, the other one is about 20—30 miles away. It has gone; it has crossed the border.

Shri Hem Barua: How did Pakistan shoot down our Canberra?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What happens? Take these big powers. They have thousands of aircraft always in the air, just flying within, not far from, the border. There are thousands of them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): It was reported that one came at a height of only 500 feet. It could have been shot down with rifle even.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely venturing to tell you the difficulties. I do not know who said it was 500 feet high and where it was, whether it was flying near the air field and so on. All these things are there.

Take even the famous way the Russians brought down the U-2 plane—that famous incident. Before they

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

brought it down, it is said, they made numerous attempts to bring it down, but they had missed. Ultimately, they got it down, not by firing at it, but with what are called guided missiles or something like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One never knows.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely saying that it is not an easy thing. One has to keep planes either in the air or ready, humming, with engines working, so that they can go up, as they sometimes do in wartime. It is a matter of effort. . . .

Shri Ranga: It is a question of policy, whether we are ready to do it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of policy, but it is a question of what you can do.

Shri Ranga: What we should do also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is normally done by countries which have 3,000—4,000 aircraft. They send about hundreds of them flying all the time by turn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are willing but not able.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The amount of petrol that is consumed, the pilots deployed and all that—those considerations are there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The will is there, but not the ability.

Shri Nath Pai: By this you are only telling the enemy, that they could come into our country with impunity, that they could cross into our territory with impunity. We do not have the radar, we do not have fast planes, we do not have the guns—I would plead with you not to disclose these things.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Everybody knows it except some hon. Members here.

Exactly, the same thing can happen if our planes want to go across. Now you say that I must tell you all about it. What am I to do about it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the public interest, you can withhold so many things.

Mr. Speaker: I am glad; I will keep that in mind.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ranga: When it comes from the Prime Minister, not from us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then there is this talk of reform of the charter of the United Nations or Security Council. Certainly we think that certain reforms are very necessary and should be made. The UN and the Security Council are out of date in the sense that they were made when conditions were different. Now, there are more than double the number of States there. But no reform can be made without a certain measure of unanimity under the Charter. Until that unanimity is obtainable, we can only discuss it and recommend it. Therefore we made it clear repeatedly that this reform is necessary but we have not pressed for it because one thing necessary for some measure of unanimity is the cooling down of the hot war or rather the cold war toning down. Possibly even in this session an attempt may be made for this. But it is obvious that of the five powers anyone can prevent it. Of the five permanent members of the Council any of them can prevent it.

Some hon. Members referred to the plight of Indians abroad. This is a matters which concerns us greatly. It is not so much a question of being friendly or not. All countries are strongly nationalist and all countries have to face problems of unemployment—all these newly independent countries. All countries therefore dislike anyone taking the place which one of their nationals might have.

Sometimes our people have not also been very tactful, not now but in the past; that has led to difficulties. Obviously, there are two types of persons, as has been pointed out: one, our nationals and the others people of Indian descent who are nationals of those countries, as in Ceylon, South Africa and elsewhere. Legally and constitutionally we cannot protest against treatment of those who are not our nationals except on grounds of decency and other grounds and informally trying to draw their attention to it. But there are some instances like this. Take Burma. They are introducing many changes in Burma; you may agree with them or not. These changes are not normally meant for Indian nationals only. They are for everybody, including the Burmese. It becomes then very difficult for us to go and protest and say: you must not do this to our nationals as it applies to Burmese as well as other foreign nationals. Many things do hit our people.

Sir, you were good enough to refer this morning to some motion about firing by Pakistani troops and with your permission I would like to place the facts. These were happening from time to time: somebody comes and fires and the fire is replied to and somebody is hit. Now it is happening with increasing frequency. Reports were received in Shillong on the afternoon of Sunday, 15th September, that Pakistani forces had fired at our patrol in the Dumabari/Lathitilla area, earlier in the morning. At approximately 08-15 hours, one single round was fired by the Pakistanis. At 1030 hours, a further 3 rounds were fired. At 1245 hours, the Pakistanis fired two bursts of Light machine guns, and later at 1400 hours directed heavy firing with light machine guns at our Lathitilla border outpost. After so much firing had come from the Pakistani side the Indian border forces were compelled to reply in self-defence. At 1600 hours, Pakistani forces began indiscriminate firing towards the village Karkhanaputnigam which is one of the villages

in the disputed area. As a result of this firing, a labourer of the Putni Tea Estate was wounded and was admitted to the Karimganj hospital. His condition is reported to be serious.

17 hrs.

Soon after this indiscriminate firing towards Karkhanaputnigam, the Pakistani forces enlarged the area of firing by directing the fire at an outpost about two miles north of the Lathitilla Dumabari area. The Pakistan forces resorted to heavy firing, once again, at about 1715 hours. This continued for over 15 minutes. Our border patrols returned the fire. One report stated that until the evening of 15th September, the Pakistanis had fired over 1,200 rifle rounds and 1,800 LMG rounds.

When Pakistani firing became intense and continuous, Indian border patrols returned the fire but the Pakistani firing was heavier than the Indian reply. There is an unconfirmed report that a Muslim woman of Boraputnigam was seriously injured by Pakistani firing. She is receiving treatment at Patharkandi.

The Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, has lodged a strong protest with the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, over this unprovoked firing by Pakistani forces. The Assam Government have also protested to the East Pakistan Government.

Our Brigade Commander has proceeded to the spot to make an assessment of the precise situation and also to send an immediate request to the Brigade Commander on the other side, for a meeting to fix responsibility for this unprovoked action on the part of the Pakistan forces, presumably the East Pakistan Rifles.

The Indian High Commission in Karachi is being telegraphed to request the Pakistan Government to instruct their border forces on the eastern border to desist from disturbing the peace in the area.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Prime Minister aware of the statement made by a spokesman of the Assam Government yesterday that the Pakistani forces' action is war like—this is the word used by him—and the situation on the border is explosive? This is the statement of the Assam State Government, appearing in this morning's papers. The words used by them are, "war-like action and explosive situation."

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I have read out to you is also from the Assam State Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there no corroboration of that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has just come from the Assam State.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is very deplorable—the firing by those forces of a large number of rounds—1,200 rifle rounds and 1,800 LMG rounds and so on. But it is surprising that the casualties are so very, very few, altogether, in the last month or so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is not a consolation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a consolation. It is possibly an excuse, that is, this is being done not so much to kill people or to wound them but just to create tension and nerves. Further, it is also suggested that many people do not fire as much as the report that they have fired. They profit by the remainder, by using them, by disposing of them otherwise!

Shri Daji (Indore): That means their aiming is defective.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It cannot be. It is still very odd,—LMGs and others. The distances are not great.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was stated in the newspapers that they have concentrated in that area, especially Lathitilla. Is it because they want to say that this is not a disputed area but it belongs to Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They do say that; they say that it belongs to Pakistan. They say that is the interpretation of the Radcliffe award. Nevertheless, it is a disputed area, because it has been in our possession up till now.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Do you agree that it is disputed area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would not take any more time. I should only like to express my gratitude to non-Members who have spoken.

May I say that I am prepared to accept Shri Gandhi's substitute motion?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua might put one question. In the morning I have said there was a calling attention notice which I have admitted. That is why I am allowing him.

Shri Hem Barua: I have two submissions to make.

Mr. Speaker: He can put one question.

Shri Hem Barua: One question and another personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: There was nothing said about him that requires an explanation. He might put the question.

Shri Swell (Assam Autonomous Districts): Before we come to that, some of us would like to have some information from the Prime Minister relating to his replies.

Mr. Speaker: No; Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan hoisted her flag on the 14th August in Lathitilla-Dumabari area. They have con-

centrated their troops there and this incident of flag-hoisting has been followed up by firing on our people that came like hailstones. Now, the Assam Government's press note has said that our people have fired in minimal quantity as a defensive measure. The press note also says that the Government of Assam have approached the Central Government for help. I just want to know what steps Government propose to take, because of the insecurity of the people living there, except treating this matter in a half-hearted manner, as it has been doing till now, giving indirect encouragement to Pakistan to continue her nefarious activities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not correct to say that we are treating it in a half-hearted manner. This is really to do dealt with by the military. We pass on all this and we request them to take adequate measures. Then it becomes their responsibility—what type of measures they have to take and what troops they can spare from one place to another and all that. We are very much concerned with this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the newspaper it has been reported that a strong protest has been launched by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. It is also said that the Assam Government has protested. It is further said that the State Government has urged the Centre to move the Pakistan Government for immediate cessation of the unprovoked firing. I want to know whether a protest has been launched by the Central Government also in addition to the protest lodged by the State Government and, if so, with what results?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I thought I read out this. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That was on behalf of the State Government. He wants to know whether the Central Government has protested.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; the Indian High Commissioner in

Karachi has been asked to lodge this. That is on behalf of the Central Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has any reply been received?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not yet.

Mr. Speaker: Any other signatory?

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात है कि जो चाइना से ट्रेनिंग पाए हुए रेडर्ज हैं या अफ्रीदी हैं, वे बार्डर पर हैं, जहां फायरिंग हुई है ? इस प्रकार से पाकिस्तान की कितनी फौजें वहां पर हैं, क्या इसका कोई अन्दाजा शासन ने लगाया है ? क्या उस बार्डर पर सिविलियन पापुलेशन को आम्बुज दिये गये हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : चाइना और पाकिस्तान का जोड़ मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि चाइना ने दिया है रडार और दूसरा इक्विपमेंट पाकिस्तान को,

श्री बड़े : नहीं, नहीं । वहां के रेडर्ज जो हैं, अफ्रीदी ट्राइब्स जो हैं,

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : रडार नहीं, रेडर्ज—हमला करने वाले । (Laughter)

श्री बड़े : उस बार्डर पर कितनी पाकिस्तानी फौज है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी समझ में तो अब तक यह बात नहीं आई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीन ने रेड करने वाले आदमी दिये हैं पाकिस्तान को तो वहां उनकी कितनी गिनती है इसका गवर्नमेंट को कुछ पता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं तो यह नहीं कह सकता कि चीन ने पाकिस्तान को रेड करने वाले लोग दिये हैं ।

और बड़े : मेरा क्वश्चन यह नहीं था, शायद वह समझ में नहीं आया। जो पाकिस्तानी फौजों को आज ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं, वे अक्सर वहां हैं या नहीं और अगर हैं तो कितने ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाकिस्तान वालों को कुछ ट्रेनिंग दी गई है चीन में। क्या वह गुरिला ट्रेनिंग दी गई है ? अब इसका पता कैसे चल सकता है कि जो पाकिस्तानी वहां हैं उनमें से कितने चीन में ट्रेनिंग लेकर आये हैं और कितने यहां हैं ?

और बड़े : मेरा सवाल है कि सिविल पापुलेशन को वहां आर्म्स दिये गये हैं या नहीं।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : सिविल पापुलेशन को आर्म्स नहीं बांटे जाते। लेकिन सिविल पापुलेशन में होम गार्ड्स वगैरह बने हैं बार्डर एरियाज में। उनमें अक्सर आर्म्स दिये गये हैं, ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that this has been a continuing situation since the 14th August, that is Pakistan's Independence Day, are there reasons to believe that the Government of Pakistan is itching for a military offensive, and are there reports also that Chinese officers or spies are on that border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, we have not heard that Chinese officers are on that border. It is true that this kind of thing could not go on unless the Government of Pakistan encouraged it.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : ऐसी छोटी मोटी घटनायें हमारी सीमा पर आये दिन होती हैं और अनेक बार हमने विरोध पत्र भेजे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनका असर क्या सिर्फ यही होता है कि सिवा विरोध पत्र के हम कुछ और नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि

वह हमेशा हम से गोली के साथ वार्ता करते हैं। क्या कोई दिन आ सकता है जब कि हम गोली का मुकाबला गोली से करें ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां, आप करीब करीब ठीक कहते हैं।

श्री कछवाय : कब करने वाले हैं ?

Shri Nath Pai: May it not be possible, or, perhaps, does the Government sometimes think, that our continuous over-emphasis on what we call decency and civilisation may be possibly mis-construed and mis-understood as pusillanimity and weakness by Pakistan and this might have encouraged them to go on taking this mischievous step?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may sometimes have that effect. But in this matter, as I told the House, we have handed it over to the military to take such actions as they can.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the motion before the House.

Shri Hem Barua: You said, Sir, that you would give me an opportunity to give a personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: I have seen it. There is nothing that he need say. I shall now put Shri V. B. Gandhi's amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division, as shown by the machine is: Ayes 182; Noes 23.

Shri Y. S. Chaudhary (Mahendragarh): Sir, my vote, which is for "Noes", has not been recorded.

Division No. 9.

AYES

[17.31 hrs.]

Abdul Rashid, Bakhahi
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
 Alagesan, Shri
 Alva, Shri A.S.
 Alva, Shri Joachim
 Aney, Dr. M.S.
 Anjanappa, Shri
 Ankinedu, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Balmiki, Shri
 Barupal, Shri P.L.
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhatkar, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
 Borooah, Shri P.C.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Chakravartty Shrimati Renu
 Chandak, Shri
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
 Chandriki, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
 Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
 Chaudhry, Shri C.L.
 Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
 Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
 Chavda, Shrimati
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Daffle, Shri
 Daji, Shri
 Das, Shri N.T.
 Dasappa, Shri
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
 Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dighe, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dubey, Shri R.G.
 Elayaperumal, Shri
 Elias, Shri Mohammad
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gahmari, Shri
 Gaitonde, Dr.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi Shri, V.B.
 Gopalan, Shri A.K.
 Guha, Shri A.C.
 Gupta, Shri Badshah
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Hanada, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Haq Shri M.M.
 Heda, Shri

Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M.L.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulashidas
 Jamir, Shri S.C.
 Jedhe, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A.C.
 Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kappan, Shri
 Kar, Shri Prabhat
 Karuthiruman, Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C.M.
 Keishing, Shri Rishang
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisan Veer, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Konjalgi, Shri H.V.
 Kripa Shanker, Shri
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lonikar, Shri
 Malaichami, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri
 Maruthiah, Shri
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Menon, Shri Krishna
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
 Misra, Dr. U.
 Mohanty, Shri G.
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 Mukane, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Munzoni, Shri David
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Neidu, Shri V. G.
 Naik, Shri Maheshwar
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Niranjana Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paramasivan, Shri
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai

Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Raja, Shri C. R.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga Rao, Shri
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Samnani, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri A.K.
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Siddananappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subbaraman, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M.P.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vaisbys, Shri M.B.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerabappa, Shri
 Verma, Shri K.K.

Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Wadiwa, Shri

Wadik, Shri Balkrishna

Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkarlal
Bhecl, Shri P. H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Cbaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Deo, Shri P.K.
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P.K.

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kachhavaia, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kapur Singh Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha

Singh, Shri B. N.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will add that also to the "Noes". The result of the division is: "Ayes" 182; "Noes" 24.

The motion was adopted.

17.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 18, 1963/Bhadra 27, 1885 (Saka).

*Noes : name of one Member could not be recorded.

[Tuesday, September 17, 1963/Bhadra 26, 1885 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
700	Reclamation of Chambal Ravines	6385-6427
701	Multi-purpose food plant	6385-87
702	Air India	6388-90
704	Unmanned level crossings	6390-93
705	Uniform road signs	6393-97
706	Assam-Bengal Road Transport Corporation	6397-98
707	Consumer Co-operative Stores	6398-6400
708	Air India Advertisement	6400-05
709	Cruelty to animals	6405-07
710	Stepping up of farm production	6407-11
713	Rice scarcity in Assam	6412-16
S.N.Q.No.		6417-21
6	Rishikesh Railway Station	6421-24
7	Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee	6424-27

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q.No.		COLUMNS
703	Self-sufficiency in rolling stock	6427-28
711	Taxes on motor vehicles	6428
712	Railway Zones	6428-29
714	Calcutta-Dum Dum Helicopter Service	6429
715	Irradiated wheat	6429
716	Spoilt butter in Delhi Milk Scheme	6430
717	Agricultural production	6431
718	Railway Accidents Committee	6431
719	Konkan Shipping Service	6432
719-A	Earthquake in Kashmir	6432-33
720	Flights to North Bengal, Assam and Tripura	6433-34
721	World Food Congress	6434
722	Book-stalls on Railway stations	6434-36
723	Jagadhri Railway Workshop	6436
724	Rail link with Kashmir	6436-37
725	Train-bus collision	6437
726	Money Order forms	6437-38
727	Low cost high protein food	6438

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1975	Development of horticulture in Rajasthan	6438-39
1976	Break down of trunk telephone service	6439
1977	Station between Jharasuguda and Lapang	6439-40
1978	Rengali Railway Station in Orissa	6440
1979	Minor irrigation in Orissa	6440-41
1980	Seed farms	6441
1981	Road over-bridges on S.E. Railway	6441-43
1982	Railway line from Kovvur and Nidadavolu	6443
1983	Electric train between Madras and Vijayawada	6443
1984	Singapore Road Station	6444
1985	L.G.S. grade posts in S.E. Railway	6444
1986	Posts of A.P.Os. in S.E. Railway	6445
1987	Posts of Office Superintendents on S.E. Railway	6445
1988	Naupada-Gunupur line	6446
1989	Palm Gur and Palm sugar	6446-47
1990	Upgrading of sub-Post Offices	6447
1991	P.& T. Offices in Maharashtra	6448
1992	Tube wells in Maharashtra	6448-49
1993	Development of agriculture in Maharashtra	6449-50
1994	Labour Inspectors	6450
1995	I.A.C. service	6450-51
1996	Tambaram-Villupuram Railway line	6451-52
1997	Commercial Advertisements	6452
1998	Outlay on C.D. Departments	6453
1999	Targets of Cooperative sector	6453-54
2000	Consumer Cooperatives	6454
2001	College of advanced flight science and technology	6455
2002	Development of forests	6455-56
2003	S.C. and S.T. Engineering Supervisors	6456-57
2004	Lighthouse at Badagara	6457
2005	P.C.Os. and Telephone Exchanges in Kerala	6457-58

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2006	Model Orchards in Kerala.	6458
2008	Over-bridge at Amethi Railway Station	6458-59
2009	Zoological Park, Delhi	6459-60
2010	New Bridge near Rajghat, Delhi	6460-61
2011	Hotel accommodation	6461
2012	Bengal Flying Club	6461-62
2013	Booking of wagons	6462
2014	Payment of sugarcane price.	6463
2015	Amendments of Cooperative Laws	6463-64
2016	Yield per acre	6464-66
2017	Inland Water Transport	6466-67
2018	Cyclone warning system	6467
2019	Railway Protection Force at Machada in S.E. Rail- way	6467-68
2020	Forest Survey	6468-69
2021	Delhi Transport Depart- ment Office	6469-70
2022	Conference of Ministers for Agriculture	6470
2023	Railway bridge over Go- davari	6471
2024	Migration of farmers from progressive to backward areas	6471-72
2025	Popularisation of Agricul- tural implements	6472-73
2026	Railway Personnel Officers	6473-74
2027	Amendment of the Indian Forest Act, 1927	6474
2028	Vendor stalls	6474-75
2029	P. & T. employees	6475
2030	Lower Division Clerks in P. & T.	6475
2031	Railway system of Goa region	6475-76
2032	Track between Dehra Dun and Dakpathar	6476-77
2033	Railway canteen	6477-78
2034	Production of jute	6478
2035	Development of fisheries.	6478-79
2036	Teasing of women on tele- phones	6479
2037	All India Wheat Research Workers Sem	6479-80

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2038	Tourist Information Office at Wellington Island	6480
2039	Sugarcane price paid by factories	6480-81
2040	Narrow Gauge Railways in Gujarat	6481-82
2041	Groundnut cultivation	6482-83
2042	Pundri Out Agency	6483-84
2043	Import of dairy products	6484-85
2044	Integrated degree course in agriculture	6485-86
2045	Mathura-Aligarh Railway line	6486
2046	Barhan-Etah Railway line	6486-87
2047	Framing of Cooperative Laws (Q)	6487
2048	Underground bridge at Warangal	6487-88
2049	Traffic on Rohtak Road, New Delhi	6488
2050	Navigational facilities for jet flights	6489
2051	Railways link to Jhalawar city	6489
2052	Accidents on Eastern Railway	6489-90
2053	Glass bangles	6490
2054	Theft of postal cash	6490-91
2055	Sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh	6491
2056	Targets of Cooperative sector	6491-92
2057	Fire Fighting Services at Airports	6492
2058	Goods traffic	6493
2059	Accident at Kajipet station	6493-94
2060	Ladnun Railway Station	6494
2061	Fish plates for Railways	6494
2062	Loss of wheat due to colli- sion of ships	6495
2063	Export of buffaloes	6495-96
2064	Scarcity of rice in Delhi	6496-97
2065	Railway Stations at Ah- medabad	6497
2066	Movement of wagons on N.E.F. Railway	9497-99
2067	Orissa P. & T. circle	6499
2068	Flying Clubs	6499-6500
2069	Sale of cheap food packets	6500

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

COLUMNS

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
2070	Inspection of Railway tracks	6500-01
2071	Bridge on Narmada at Burmhan	6501-02
2072	Bridge on Narmala near Hoshangabad	6502
2073	Issue of Railway tickets	6502-03
2073-A	Deluxe cars	6503
2073-B	Cement for Agricultural Schemes	6503-04

Correction of Answer to
Unstarred Question No. 1951
dated 15th April, 1963.

6504-05

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

6505-06

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav called
the attention of the Minister
of Irrigation and Power to the
situation arising out of the
recent floods in Uttar Pra-
desh, Rajasthan, Punjab,
Delhi and other parts of the
country.

The Minister of Irrigation and
Power (Dr. K.L. Rao) laid on
the Table a statement in
regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

6509-10

(1) A copy each of the follow-
ing papers pertaining to the
Delhi Road Transport Au-
thority:—

(i)(a) Operational and Profit
and Loss Accounts (Bus
Division) for the period
from the 1st to 6th April,
1958

(b) Balance Sheet (Bus
Division) as on the 6th
April, 1958

(c) Profit and Loss Accounts
(Tramways Wing) for the
period from the 1st to 6th
April, 1958

(d) Balance Sheet (Tram-
ways Wing) as on the 6th
April, 1958

(e) Particulars of Liabilities
as on the 6th April, 1958

(f) Audit Report on the
accounts for the period
from the 1st to 6th April,
1958

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(ii) Statement showing rea-
sons for delay in laying the
papers mentioned at (i)
above

(2) A copy of the Personal
Injuries (Emergency) Am-
endment Regulations, 1963
published in Notification No.
S.O. 2544 dated the 7th
September, 1963, under
sub-section (7) of section 3
of the Personal Injuries (Em-
ergency Provisions) Act,
1962

(3) A copy of the Indian Tele-
graph (Second Amendment)
Rules, 1963 published in
Notification No. S.O. 1705
dated the 22nd June, 1963,
under sub-section (5) of
section 7 of the Indian Tele-
graph Act, 1885.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCO- UNTS COMMITTEE PRE- SENTED

6510-11

Fourteenth Report was presented.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED

6511

Thirty-eighth Report was pre-
sented

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

6512-15

The following Members were
granted leave of absence from
the sittings of the House:

(1) Shri U. Muthuremal'nga
Thevar,

(2) Shri R. Umanath,

(3) Lt. Col. Maharajkumar
Dr. Vijaya Ananda of
Vizianagaram,

(4) Shri Jai Bahadur Singh,

(5) Shri A. Nesamony,

(6) Shri Muldas Bhudardas
Vaishya,

(7) Shri S.C. Balakrishnan

(8) Shri Govind Hari Desh-
pande

(9) Shri Dasaratha Deb

(10) Shri Birn Dutta, and

(11) Shri Ghyasuddin Ah-
mad.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

BILL INTRODUCED

6515-16

Slum Areas (Improvement
and Clearance) Amendment
Bill

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 18, 1963/BH-
ADRA 27, 1885 (SAKA)MOTION RE: INTERNA-
TIONAL SITUATION

6516-6648

Discussion on the motion re:
International situation and
a substitute motion thereto
moved by the Prime Minister
(Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)
and Shri V.B. Gandhi res-
pectively on 16-9-63 con-
tinued. The Prime Minister
also replied to the debate.
On the substitute motion
the House divided, Ayes
182; Noes 24. The substi-
tute motion was accordingly
adopted

(i) Further discussion on the
motion to concur in the re-
commendation of Rajya
Sabha to join in the Joint
Committee on the Drugs and
Cosmetics (Amendment)
Bill; and

(ii) Discussion on the motion
to refer the Constitution
(Seventeenth Amendment)
Bill to a Joint Committee.